THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

At $2 per annum, in advance, or $2 50, if not paid within the year.

PUBLISHED BY ROBERT G. HARPER.

Advertisements $1 per square, for 3 weeks—25 cts. per s. for each cont.

"Resist with care the spirit of innovation upon the principles of your Government, however specious the pretexts."—WASHINGTON.

Vol. XV. GETTYSBURG, (Pa.) TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1830. No. 5.

TO THE LOVERS OF

DRY FEET.

WATER PROOF

Boots & Shoes.

DANIEL BALDWIN,

TAKES this opportunity of informing his Friends and the Public generally, that he has made himself acquainted with the process of rendering BOOTS and SHOES

WATER PROOF,

either of Leather, Buck-skin, Lasting, or Silk. He has also procured excellent workmen; and will be enabled to furnish work, in his line, of superior quality. He respectfully solicits the patronage of the Public. His shop is next door to Mr. Smyser's, in York-street.

N. B. An Apprentice to the Shoemaking business is wanted as above. Advantageous terms will be offered, if immediate application is made.

Gettysburg, Nov. 23. tf

LAST NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late Firm of FAHNESTOCK and BITTINGER, either by Bond, Notes, or Book Accounts, are earnestly requested to make payment on or before the *first day of January next*—or they will be placed in the hands of proper officers for collection. It is hoped all persons concerned will avail themselves of this Notice.

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK.

York Springs, Nov. 23. 3t

Gettysburg & Petersburg TURNPIKE.

THE Managers of the Gettysburg and Petersburg Turnpike Road Company, have this day declared a DIVIDEND of

One Dollar & Fifty Cents.

on each Share, for the last six months, payable to the Stockholders on or after the 1st of December next.

WALTER SMITH, *Sec'y.*

Nov. 2.

Pennsylvania Reporter.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

THE editors of the Pennsylvania Reporter, respectfully inform the public, that they intend publishing full, fair, and impartial reports of the proceedings of both branches of the Legislature, for which purpose good reporters will be kept in the Senate and House of Representatives during their sessions. The Reporter will be printed on a fine large imperial sheet, with small type, which will enable us to give the reports of debates at great length; and no exertions will be spared to render it interesting to the public in general, and particularly to the citizens of Pennsylvania, as a faithful record of its legislative proceedings.

The terms will be the same as heretofore, viz:

For the session, twice a week, in advance, $2 00

For the whole year, in advance, 3 00

Postmasters or others, who will procure six session subscribers, and forward ten dollars, shall receive one copy gratis

WELSH & MILLER.

Harrisburg, Oct. 29

Legislative Proceedings.

THE Editors of the "Pennsylvania Intelligencer" respectfully inform the Public, that, having employed competent Reporters, they will publish full reports of the proceedings of the Pennsylvania Legislature during the approaching session. The important subjects that will come before the Legislature, such as providing means to pay the interest of the public debt, & providing means for the completion of the public works, will make a paper of such a character, published at the Capital of the State, interesting to every Pennsylvanian.

The Intelligencer will be published on Mondays and Thursdays, during the session.

TERMS.

For the whole year, $3 00

For the Session only, 2 00

Harrisburg, Oct. 26, 1830.

Legislative Proceedings.

THE CHRONICLE will contain an accurate and impartial report of the proceedings of the Legislature, at its ensuing session, which will commence at Harrisburg, Dec. 7, 1830. A competent Reporter has been engaged for the House of Representatives, and the Editor will attend personally in the Senate. No industry shall be wanting to furnish the people of Pennsylvania, through the medium of the CHRONICLE, with a summary of all that may be done, and a sketch of all that may be said, by their Representatives, at the approaching session.

In order to do full justice to this department of the Chronicle, a supply of new brevier type has been obtained.

TERMS.

For the Session alone, twice a week, in advance, $2

For the whole year, in advance, 3

Post Masters, or others, who will procure six session subscribers, and forward Ten Dollars, shall receive one copy, gratis.

Harrisburg, Nov. 1.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF THE

Christian Almanac,

FOR 1831,

Just received and for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, Nov. 2. 5t

POETRY.

From the Columbian Star.

I WOULD NOT LIVE ALWAYS.

When, with a calm, observant eye,
We gaze on all that earth can give,
And mark its sweetest blossoms die,
And feel its rapture fugitive:—
Oh, who can long desire to stay
Where all is change from joy to grief—
Where love, and wealth, and power, decay
Like Autumn's melancholy leaf!

Who, when the gorgeous spell is gone,
That made his young existence dear—
When Hope's beguiling wing hath flown,
And darkness blots the atmosphere—
Who then would journey dimly on,
Amidst a dull and plodding throng,
Which like a stream, from tempests grown,
Rolls thick and turbidly along!

What recks it, upon vanish'd years
That swept like eagle's pinions by,
With changeful round of smiles and tears,
To cast pale Memory's mournful eye!
Oh, can it bring again the bloom
To youth's resplendent coronal,
Or can it rend the clouded tomb,
And wake the slumberer 'neath its pall!

It is in vain!—it is in vain,
For earth's ephemeral joys to live:—
Its transports darken into pain—
Its flowers, once dead, can ne'er revive!
And from the sad and varied past
One only lesson may we glean—
That joy is far too dear to last—
That sorrow clouds its brightest scene!

Life! 'tis a waste, where storm and gloom
Are gathering up from memory's cell,—
Where gapes the wide insatiate Tomb,
And fierce diseases darkly dwell:—
Oh then, why should the spirit cling
Unto this cold and dull domain,
Since life hath but one golden spring—
One morn—that ne'er returns again!

Why should we love to linger here
Where baseless dreams are only known—
When Faith with vision calm and clear,
Can glance to God's eternal throne!
Far rather, let the fetters break
Which keep us from that brighter shore
Where saints their endless anthems wake,
And cankering cares are felt no more!

W. G. C.

MISCELLANY.

THE DYING SLAVE.

"I was in the right mood for it, and so I gave full scope to my imagination."

He lay on a straw couch, with his face half turned towards the sinking sun. The skin was drawn tightly over his forehead, as though it was parched and shrunken by extreme age: but the restlessness and uneasy wanderings of the eye told that he still claimed some companionship with earthly feelings.

He was a slave; and for more than an hundred years he had gone forth to the daily toil of a bondman. It was said that in the "father land," from which he had been torn by unprincipled violence, he had been a PRINCE among his people. In the first days of his slavery he had been fierce and ungovernable, nor could his haughty spirit ever be tamed into subjection until he had been subdued by gratitude. The father of his present master had in his childhood, by interfering to save him from punishment, received on his body the blows intended for the slave, and from that moment he became to his youthful master a devoted servant. The child had grown up to manhood, flourished throughout his term of years and faded away into the grave, but still the aged Afric lingered upon the earth: and it was the son of that man that he now waited for, and to use his own expression, "held back his breath," until he should behold him.

At length the light of the low cabin door was darkened, as the master stooped his tall form to enter the dwelling of his slave. I have come, said he, as he approached, what would you with me!

The negro raised himself up with a sudden energy and stretched out his withered hand. Have I not borne you in my arms in your helpless infancy, said he, and should I not once more behold you before I die! Heed me, master: ere you sun shall set, the last breath will have passed my lips—its beams are fast growing more faint and yellower—tell me, before I die, if I have not served you faithfully!

You have!

I have been honest and true—I have never spoken to you a falsehood—I have never deserved the lash!

To my knowledge, never! said his master.

Then there is but one more boon that I would crave of you:—I am going home,—to revisit the scenes of my youth—to mingle with the spirits of my friends!—My fathers were proud chieftains among their native wilds—they sought out the Lion in the midst of his recesses—they subdued the strength of the savage tiger—they were conquerors in battle—they never bowed to man—they would spurn a bondman from their halls! *Oh tell me*, he exclaimed, seizing his master's hand in the rising excitement of his feelings, Oh tell me, while I may yet hear the sound, that I am so *soon free!*

Your wish is granted, said his master: you are a freeman.

A freeman! repeated the negro, slowly sinking back upon his couch, and clasping his hands above his head with all his remaining energy—a freeman, master!

The gentleman took a leaf from his pocket book, and proceeding hastily to the form of freedom, handed it to the slave. The old man lifted up his head once more as he received it, and the last ray of sunlight streamed across his countenance, as with a strange smile he gazed upon the paper that restored him once more to the name of freedom and manhood.—*Genius of Universal Emancipation.*

"A day—an hour—of virtuous Liberty,
"Is worth a whole eternity of bondage."

From the Baltimore American.

KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS.

As this kingdom is of comparatively recent formation, and its geography may not be familiar to many of our readers, we here insert a brief description of it from Worcester's Gazetteer of 1823:

Netherlands, kingdom, Europe, constituted in 1814, and consisting of 18 provinces: 7 Dutch, formerly called the Seven United Provinces, or Holland, viz:—Holland, Utrecht, Zealand, Guelderland, Friesland, and Groningen: 1 German, viz: Luxemburg: the other 10 Belgic, formerly called the provinces of Belgium, or Netherlands. The Romans called this country *Belgium*, or *Gallia Belgica*: the French call it *Pays-bas*; the Spaniards *Pays baxo*; the Germans *Niederlande*; and the English *Netherlands*, or *Low Countries*; so named from its situation with respect to High Germany: Population in 1817, 5,226,859: square miles, 24,337.

Provinces.	*Pop'tion.*	*Sq. miles.*	*Capitals.*
N. Brabant,	291,111	1,744	Bois le Duc
S. Brabant,	441,422	1404	Brussels
Limburg,	292,187	1,480	Maestrict
Guelderland,	243,077	2,018	Arnheim
Liege,	354,050	2,173	Liege
E. Flanders,	600,184	1,042	Ghent
W. Flanders,	519,400	1,442	Brugess
Hainault,	430,166	1,683	Mons
Holland,	747,666	2,088	Amsterdam
Zealand,	114,108	588	Middleburg
Namur,	156,375	916	Namur
Antwerp,	287,347	1,015	Antwerp
Utrecht,	107,602	504	Utrecht
Friesland,	176,554	1,052	Lewarden
Overyssel,	157,228	1,293	Zwol
Groningen,	135,641	778	Groningen
Drenthe,	46,179	788	Assen
Luxemburg,	225,816	2,292	Luxemburg

Towns.—The Hague and Brussels are the two residences of the King and his Court, Amsterdam, Antwerp, and Rotterdam, are the most considerable commercial towns.

Government.—The Government is a limited hereditary monarchy. The constitution was formed in 1814, and bears a close resemblance to that of Great Britain. The Parliament is composed of two houses. The lower house consists of 110 members, elected for three years by the people; the upper house consists of not less than 40, nor more than 60 members, 40 years old or upwards, named for life by the King.

Religion.—The established religion of the Dutch provinces is the Calvinist, and of the Belgic provinces the Roman Catholic, but all sects are tolerated. In the Dutch provinces the Dissenters are numerous, and all the clergy, whether Calvinists or Dissenters, receive their salaries from the public treasury.

Finances, &c.—The annual expenditure is nearly £7,000,000; the revenue about the same; the national debt £140,000,000, stock generally at 2 or 2½ per cent. The military force 50,000 regulars; the marine 12 sail of the line and 25 frigates.

Foreign Possessions.—The possessions are, 1st, in Asia, Java, Amboyna, Banda, Ternate, Malacca, Macassar, and factories in Coromandel and Persia; 2d, in Africa, 13 small forts on the coast of Guinea: 3d, in South America, and the West Indies, Surinam, and the Islands of Curacoa, St. Eustatius, and St. Martin.

Trade and Manufactures.—The Netherlands have for several centuries, both in trade and manufactures, taken the lead of the neighboring States. Their linens, lace, woollens, leather and silks, were known several centuries ago throughout Europe. Holland was formerly the emporium of the East India trade, but has lost much of its commerce since its connexion with France.

We notice this paragraph in the London Morning Chronicle, of a recent date:—"The Gentleman and Farmers of Kent are in the greatest consternation on account of the organized system of conflagration from which so many of them have suffered. The insurgents go about in bands of one hundred and fifty, and coolly demand the keys of the barns to destroy the threshing machines, and the idea of resistance is out of the question. Indeed, when gentlemen have applied to their servants to assist them in repelling the attack, they have met with a flat refusal.—The signals are given by sky rockets, and as many as fourteen stack yards have been in flames at the same time.—There has long been a sullen discontent among the peasantry of England. We have often raised our voice in their behalf, but in vain. The gentry have not done their duty towards them.—The laborers feel that the higher ranks are looking on with their arms folded, while they are sinking to the level of wretchedness. It is deeply to be lamented that they should have recourse to lawless outrage, but when did ever persons in their situation reason correctly with respect either to the cause of their sufferings or the proper remedy! The disturbances in Kent are a warning that ought not to be disregarded. What adds to the alarm of the farmers, is the refusal of the Insurance Offices to insure them, except on the most ruinous terms."

The London Morning Herald of the 16th ult. contains the following copy of a handbill, circulated in Brighton and London in large numbers, during the night:

"*Englishmen.*—The time is fast approaching when you will be called upon to assert yourselves in the cause of liberty. A struggle is about to be made, around which we feel assured thousands will flock.

Our country is overrun with tythes, pensions, sinecures, &c. &c. These must and shall be done away with.

Our blood and treasure have flown in the cause of liberty; shall it be so in that cause from base slaves. Englishmen, be warned, time and place.

A REFORMER."

Another Resolution.—Under the head, the Montreal Gazette mentions a set of resolutions passed by the students of the College of that city. They were associated with the excesses of the late Carnival, the waste of their hours of study, and the remarks of their French teachers on the ignorance of the Canadians. They accordingly rose in rebellion, in close imitation of the revolution of Paris; hoisting the tri-color, singing a parody of the Marsellois hymn, and holding out against the instructors for three days: during which time the effigy of one of the masters was suspended in front of the college, and placards were posted in every direction, encouraging the students to persist. It seems they were successful in obtaining a new *Charter*, and the points they contended for were conceded.—A few were expelled, however.

Title of D. D.—The Western Reserve (Ohio) Synod, at their late meeting, passed the following resolution:

In view of the doubtful authority, whether scriptural or rational, by which the honorary title of D. D. is conferred on some Christian ministers, in distinction from others; and with the conviction that the conferring of such titles, as honorary distinctions, is incompatible with the acknowledged parity of standing among Christian ministers, and with both the spirit and the letter of the Gospel:

Therefore, Resolved, That the Western Reserve Synod, will no longer recognize such titles as belonging to ministers of the Gospel.

The most eloquent and eminent of the French Roman Catholic Divines, the ABBE DE LA MENNAIS, has proposed, in an able address to the Roman Catholic clergy of France, to renounce all salary, or pecuniary stipend—all endowments of whatever description—from the government; and throw themselves entirely for subsistence, on the piety and justice of the people, as their flock.

Can this be true!—The skeleton of an animal of prodigious size, was discovered about four weeks ago at the Big Bone Lick, in Kentucky. We have the following particulars from a friend who received them of a gentleman who resides near the Lick.

There are ten or twelve set of tusks from four to twelve feet long—the claws are four feet long and three broad; the tusks were arranged in circular order, as if by the hands of man—within the circle, the bones were deposited, which when placed together, shewed the animal to have been at least 25 feet high, and 60 feet long. The scull bone alone weighed 400 pounds. They were found by Mr. Finny, about 14 feet below the surface of the earth, who has refused $5,000 for them. The skeleton is complete, saving only one or two ribs.

When and how this animal existed, must baffle all speculation. The mammoth himself, so long the wonder of these latter times, must dwindle into comparative insignificance before this newly discovered prodigy. If carnivorous, a buffalo would scarcely serve him for a meal; and if granivorous, trees must have been his tender herbage.—*Staun. Spec.*

A case has been decided in New-York in favor of the N. Y. Daily Sentinel against Lee, Powell & Co. wherein the principle was confirmed, *that persons receiving a newspaper, without ordering it discontinued, are liable in all cases for the payment of the same.* This decision is important to editors, and we hope will have a salutary tendency among that class of persons who readily make use of the labors of others without being willing to pay.

The following is given as a method of extracting a blue color from the straw of buckwheat:—The straw should be gathered before the grain is quite dry, and placed on the ground in the sun, until it becomes sufficiently dry to be taken from the husks with facility. The wheat having been removed, the straw is to be piled up, moistened, and left to ferment till it is in a state of decomposition, when it will become of a blue color; this indicates the period when it should be gathered, and formed into cakes, which are to be dried in the sun, or in a stove. On these cakes being boiled in water, the water assumes a strong blue color, which will not change either in vinegar or in sulphuric acid. It may, however, be turned into red with alkali, into light black with bruised gall nuts, and into a beautiful green by evaporation. Stuffs dyed with this solution, which is to be used in the same way as vegetable matters of a similar species employed in dying, become a beautiful and durable color.

Lit. Gaz.

Domestic Blankets.—We were highly gratified, a day or two since, with an examination of a pair of blankets, made by the Society at Economy, Pa. under the superintendence of Mr. Rapp.—They are made of the finest Merino wool, very thick and of an excellent texture—far superior in all these particulars, and every other in which comfort and durability are involved, to any of the imported article we ever saw of the same price. Besides securing a very superior article, agriculturists will subserve their own interests, in obtaining these blankets, by patronizing a domestic market for wool, a consideration worthy of attention in these days of depression in the wool raising business.—We do not hesitate to say, that if blankets of such quality can be made at such prices in this country, the importation of the foreign article will soon cease—in which event the raising of wool will again become an object worthy of attention. *Amer. Farmer.*

Sugar Cane in Maryland.—A fine stalk of sugar cane, four inches in circumference, and more than four feet high, was brought to our office yesterday, from the farm of Wm. L. Brent, Esq. in Prince George's county, who planted one or two hundred canes, by way of experiment, in May last. The cane which we saw, appeared to be well ripened, the juice abundant and sweet, and to all appearance as fine, we understood, as if it had been the product of Louisiana. Its maturity is not alone evidence of the extreme mildness of our present autumn, but shews also, we think, that the plant is susceptible of being acclimated in latitudes much higher than those to which its culture has been hitherto confined.—*Nat. Int.*

At the late public exhibition of American manufactured goods in New-York, "a small sample of Nankins, (says the New York Journal of Commerce,) manufactured by Collet & Smith, at Patterson, and presented by A. B. Walker, of Augusta, Georgia, was quite a novelty. Those pieces are of genuine Nankin cotton, grown by the Hon. J. Forsyth, from a few seeds obtained by him in Spain. The material possesses the desideratum of an immoveable color. We had noticed during the past summer, that an acquaintance wore nankin of a peculiarly beautiful color, and we learn now, that it was a part of this first essay, and had been washed at least twenty times, not only without injury, but with a positive increase of brightness. Mr. Forsyth's crop this season, will probably furnish two or three thousand pieces."

We saw some of this Nankin Cotton, worn by a gentleman of this city, some time ago, and were much pleased with its appearance. There is no doubt it will take the place of Indian Nankins entirely, when it becomes sufficiently plentiful for that purpose.

Augusta Chronicle.

We perceive by the Westchester papers, that the celebrated dwarf, Miss CLARK, is giving concerts in that borough. She is represented as being twenty-eight years old, forty-four inches high, and weighing forty-six pounds.

France and England.—The Paris correspondent of the London Herald says, "Englishmen have no idea of the diffusion of property in France. I have no hesitation in saying that the number of poor in Paris, taking into consideration the difference in the amount of the population, is at least two thirds less than in London. Upon inquiry, I found that every decent, industrious individual was a person of property; they possess their 2000 or 3000 francs; the porter, the bedmaker, the chambermaid, the barmaid, the waiters at my hotel, have a little independence in the funds, or in landed or funded property."

A PANTHER, measuring *nine feet* from the tip of the tail to the point of the nose, was killed week before last, on the mountain in the neighborhood of Loudon, in this county. These formidable animals have become extremely scarce in this part of the country. The person who made the rare capture, was hunting racoons after night; the panther was treed by his dogs, after having been chased some distance, and he was brought down by one rifle ball, to the surprise of the hunter, who had not previously suspected the danger he had incurred by the encounter.

Franklin Repub. Nov. 23.

A Certain cure for Dyspepsia.—To ten hours of constant and active employment each day, add a wholesome, simple diet, and a total abstinence from spirituous liquors. This prescription, when followed, has never been known to fail of effecting a speedy cure of that fashionable disease, dyspepsia.

Old Receipt Book.

Census of Pittsburg, (Pa.)—The population of Pittsburg within the city limits, as found by the Census of 1830, is 12,542—of the city and its environs, including Allegany town, Bayard town, Birmingham, &c, 22,433. In 1820, the population of the city proper was 7,-218. Increase in ten years 5,292—75 per cent.

WHISKERS.—We learn by the Providence (R. I.) Patriot of the 20th ult., that the *Ladies* of that town have actually taken to wearing (false) WHISKERS. *Whiskered Ladies!* 'Tis well our nerves are not made of common stuff. This will absolutely drive our friend of the Cincinnati Chronicle stark mad.—Whiskered Ladies! A dark cloud on the fair cheek of Heaven!

The Union Bank in Baltimore has announced its intention to make loans of money upon pledges of approved stocks, as security, at less than the rate of six per cent. per annum. It is said that money has, for some time, been deposited in the hands of a monied Institution in that city, as well as in the Banks, at an interest of only four per cent. We seem to have our lot cast in happier times, when the difficulty of borrowing has to give place to the difficulty of lending money.—*Nat. Jour.*

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

Baltimore and Ohio RAIL ROAD.

NOTICE TO ROAD MAKERS AND BRIDGE BUILDERS.

SEALED Proposals will be received from the *22d to the 27th of the present month (November,)* for the graduation of parts of the Fourth and of the Fifth Division of the Rail Road; and of a lateral Road to Frederick-town, together: embracing a distance of about twenty miles. Those parts of the Fourth and Fifth Divisions commence at a point near the Mills of Smith and Anderson, about one mile south of New-Market, and extend across the Monocacy River to the "Point of Rocks" on the Potomac River.—The lateral Road commences near the crossing of the Monocacy, and extends to the City of Frederick, Frederick County, Maryland.

Proposals will be received at the same time for the necessary Masonry

Between those days, the Subscriber will attend on the ground for the purpose of giving such information as may be desired by those disposed to contract. Proposers are invited to devote more attention to an examination into the situation and character of the earth to be removed, and the Stone Quarries to be used, than has usually been done. Proper attention to this matter may prevent much difficulty and embarrassment, if not loss, in the progress of the work. The line will be divided into convenient Sections.—Recommendations for temperance, capacity and integrity, will be expected to accompany all Proposals.

CASPER W. WEVER,
Superintendant.

Frederick, Md. Nov. 1. td

Six Cents & a basket of Shavings Reward.

LEFT the employment of the subscriber, on the 10th of October, an Apprentice to the Carpenter business, named ROBERT TAYLOR, about 20 years of age. Whoever returns said Apprentice, shall receive the above Reward, but no thanks or charges.

ANDREW W. BARKLEY.

Nov. 9. 3t

N. B. The above Apprentice left several debts undischarged, amongst which was one of 10 or 12 dollars due to me. A. W. B.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF THE

Christian Almanac,

FOR 1831,

Just received and for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, Nov. 2. 5t

TAILORING.

THE Subscriber would take this method of returning his thanks to the Citizens of MILLERS-TOWN and its vicinity, for the encouragement he has received, and would inform them, that he has taken

Ward's System,

and is prepared to cut and make Garments in the best and most fashionable manner; and his terms will be accommodating. He therefore invites the people to call and try, as he flatters himself they shall not be disappointed.

HEZ'n. VAN ORSDEL.

Millers-Town, Nov. 2. tf

PRICES REDUCED

AT THE

Drug Warehouse,

No. 107, Market street below Third,

PHILADELPHIA.

JUST received, in addition to an extensive Stock of *Drugs and Medicines*, a supply of JERSEY WINDOW GLASS, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, 9 by 11, 9 by 12, 10 by 12, and the larger sizes, superior in quality to any heretofore bro't to this market for sale, for account, & at the prices of the manufacturer.

Also, an extensive assortment of VIALS & BOTTLES, embracing every variety, which will be sold by the printed price current of the manufacturer.

In the selection and preparation of *Medicines, Chemicals, &c.* the greatest care is observed to have them of the best quality, and they are accordingly *warranted genuine.*

Druggists, Storekeepers, and others, are respectfully invited to call, or address by letter

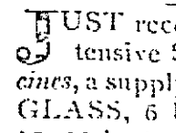
JOSHUA C. JENKINS,
Philadelphia.

10th mo. 15th, 1830. 6m

COOPERING.

JOHN FRENBURGER,

THIS DAY informs the Public, that he carries on the COOPERING BUSINESS, in all its various branches, at his Shop, in the West end of Middle street, Gettysburg; and is prepared to execute all work in his line, such as



Flour, Beer & Whiskey Barrels.

MEAT VESSELS, &c.

either of oak or white pine, with iron hoops or otherwise, and will repair old vessels of all kinds. His work shall be done with neatness and expedition, and on the most accommodating terms. He hopes to receive the patronage of the public.

Gettysburg, Nov. 9. 3t

Wanted immediately.

ANY young or middle-aged man in possession of a Cash Capital of $250 or $300—writing a common business hand, and possessing a common English education, will hear of a desirable, safe and profitable investment, also, a permanent, respectable, easy, and pleasant situation, as equal sharer and co-partner in all the proceeds of an old established, respectable, Cash, and daily increasing lucrative business, in the City of Philadelphia, annually averaging a very desirable and handsome income. The great increase of business, and the want of steady and interested help, are the only reasons why a Partner is wanted. A knowledge of the business can be acquired without the least difficulty, and its duties easily despatched. Application to be made in person, (or by letter, postage paid) to the Editor of this paper, or the subscriber.

GEORGE W. EVERITT,
Real Estate Broker, Attorney's and General Agent, No. 33, South Fourth street, Philadelphia.

Nov. 9. tf

RETAILERS Of Foreign Merchandize.

BY the 6th session of "A Supplement to an Act, entitled an Act laying a duty on the Retailers of Foreign Merchandize," passed at the session of 1823—24 of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, it is made the duty of the respective City and County Treasurers to publish annually, in November, a list of the names of all persons returned to them as Retailers of Foreign Merchandize, designating those who have, and those who have not, taken out Licenses, within their respective Cities and Counties. ☞The following list is published in pursuance of said Section:—

List of Retailers within the County of Adams, returned at August Term, 1830, and classified by the Judges and Commissioners of said County:—

(Licenses are required to be taken out for Eight Months, from the first day of September, 1830. Those marked thus * have not taken out their Licenses.)

		Classes.
	GETTYSBURG.	
1.	Joel B. Danner,	6
2.	Charles J. Shower,	6
3.	Thomas J. Cooper,	7
4.	William Reynolds and Co.	8
5.	Daniel Comfort,	6
6.	Peter Beisel,*	6
7.	William Gillespie,	8
8.	Bernhart Gilbert,*	8
9.	Samuel H. Buehler,	8
10.	Robert Smith,	7
11.	Michael C. Clarkson,	8
12.	Jesse Gilbert,	8
	BERWICK.	
13.	Martin and Joseph Carl,	7
14.	Fox and Henry,	8
15.	Thomas Dicky,	8
16.	John Barnitz,*	8
17.	George Bange,	8
	MOUNTJOY.	
18.	Jacob Long,	8
19.	Jacob Spangler,*	8
20.	Joseph O. Thompson,	8
21.	John M'Ilhenny,*	8
	HUNTINGTON.	
22.	Henry Bittinger,*	6
23.	William Gardner,	6
	HAMILTON.	
24.	Joseph Miller and Co.	7
25.	C. & H. Barnitz,*	7
26.	Daniel E. Fahnestock,	7
27.	William Hildebrand,	7
28.	Christian Picking,*	7
29.	Philip Eick,	8
30.	Hugh M'Sherry,	8
	HAMILTONBAN.	
31.	Blythe & Johnson,*	7
32.	C. & H. Barnitz,*	8
33.	Boyd & Flohr,*	8
34.	Jacob Heally,*	8
35.	James D. Paxton,*	8
	MENALLEN.	
36.	George Wilson,	8
37.	Philip Long,	8
38.	Samuel Wright,	8
39.	John Lehman,	8
40.	Simon Becker,	8
	READING.	
41.	John Brough,	8
42.	Jacob Brough,*	8
43.	Enoch Simpson,*	8
	STRABAN.	
44	John M'Knight,*	8
45	Abraham King,	8
46.	Jacob Latshaw,*	8
47.	John Gourley,	8
	FRANKLIN.	
48	David Middlecoff,	8
49.	A. S. E. Duncan,	8
50.	Thomas M'Knight,*	8
51.	Albert Vandyke,	8
52.	George Myers,*	8
53.	David Becker,*	8
	CONOWAGO.	
54.	William Albright,	8
55.	John Morningstar,	8
	GERMANY.	
56.	M'Sherry & Will,	7
57.	Henry Shriver,	7
58.	Christian Bishop,	8
	TYRONE.	
59.	John & Jesse Houk,	8
	MOUNTPLEASANT.	
60.	John Miller,	7
61.	Henry Sanders,	8
62.	Henry Brinkerhoff,*	8
63.	Christian Hemler,	8
64.	Abraham Reever,*	8

☞Those persons who have not lifted their Licenses, are requested to do so during the week of the Court.

WILLIAM S. COBEAN,
Treasurer of Adams County.

Gettysburg, Nov. 9, 1830. 3t

Washington College.

THE Board of Trustees take pleasure in announcing to the public, that they have reorganized the Faculty in this Institution, and that the College opened under the new Faculty, *on the first Monday of November inst.*

THE FACULTY CONSISTS OF

The Rev. DAVID ELLIOTT, A. M. Professor of Moral and Mental Philosophy and Polite Literature, who will have the superintendence of the Institution until a Principal is obtained. The Trustees regret that the duties connected with his extensive pastoral charge have prevented him from accepting the permanent Presidency; but feel happy in the assurance that they will enjoy the benefits of his time and talents until a permanent Principal can be procured.

The Rev. *Wm. P. Alrich*, a graduate of Princeton College, Professor of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry.

Mr. *William Smith*, a graduate of Washington College, Professor of Languages.

COURSE OF STUDIES.

PREPARATORY OR GRAMMAR CLASS.

Latin Grammar, Historiæ Sacræ, Viri Romæ, Mair's Latin Introduction, Cæsar; Greek Grammar, Greek Testament, English Grammar, Arithmetic.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

Virgil, Sallust, Horace's Odes, Latin Exercises, Græca Minora, Græca Majora commenced, Greek Exercises, English Grammar revised, Arithmetic finished, Ancient Geography, Composition, Declamation.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

Horace's Epistles and Satires, Cicero's Orations, Cicero de Officiis, Latin Composition, Roman Antiquities, History, Græca Majora continued, Homer's Iliad, Algebra, Euclid's Elements, Modern Geography, and the use of the Globes, Application of Algebra to Geometry, Mythology, English Composition, Exercises in Reading and Declamation.

JUNIOR CLASS.

Horace's Art of Poetry, Cicero de Oratore, Quinctilian, Iliad completed, Græca Majora completed, Double Translations, Epictetus, Grecian Antiquities, English Composition, Rhetoric, Practical Elocution, Algebra completed, Plane Trigonometry, Mensuration of Heights and Distances, Conic Sections, Spherical Trigonometry, Orthographic and Stereographic Projections, Logarithms, Surveying, Navigation, Fluxions, Natural Philosophy, Physics, Electricity, Optics, Magnetism, Chemistry, Astronomy.

SENIOR CLASS.

Longinus, General review of Languages, Logic, Mental Philosophy, Political Economy, Natural Theology and the Evidences of Christianity, Mineralogy, Botany, Geology, Constitution of the United States and the several States, Zoology, Mathematics revised, Composition.

If any person does not wish to take a full course, he may be permitted to attach himself to any class for the purpose of studying particular branches.

The Trustees have entire confidence in the capacity, industry and efficiency of the several members of the Faculty, and of their devotedness to the interests of the Institution, and of those who may be committed to their charge.

Strict discipline will be enforced, and diligence and industry on the part of the Students encouraged. The character and value of each recitation will be recorded at the time of reciting, the Students rewarded and classed in the order of merit, and the results made known at the end of every session to each class, and also to the parents and guardians by an official communication. Moral character will be an object of the highest importance; and moral and intellectual greatness will be encouraged by every virtuous motive that can influence the mind and rouse to generous action. It is desired that parents and guardians would nominate some respectable gentleman of the place to take charge of the disbursements, and attend to the comfort and well doing of the Students.

EXPENSES.

Tuition, $10 per session, or $20 per annum, tax for contingent expences, 50 cts. per session. These payments must be made in advance.

By a standing rule, a certain number of poor and pious youths may be educated without any charge for tuition.

Good boarding in town and vicinity, at from $1 to $1 50 per week.

Washing, coal and candles, at about $13 per annum.

Students will not be required to board in the college, but under the permission of the Faculty will be allowed to select suitable boarding houses in the town or neighborhood.—They will be, however, subject to the daily visitation of the Professors.

There will be two Sessions in the year, vacations in April and October.

The Trustees have commenced, and expect shortly to complete such repairs and improvements of the College buildings, &c. as will add greatly to their beauty, comfort and convenience.

The College is located in the borough of Washington, a flourishing county town, on the great National Road.—The situation is a very healthy one, and the inhabitants of the town are generally remarkable for their strictly moral and correct habits.

The many advantages which this Institution possesses in the cheapness of subsistence, cheapness of living, and the abilities of its Professors, induce the Board of Trustees to hope that it will be extensively patronized.

By order of the Board,

TH. M. T. M'KENNAN,
Secretary of the Board.

Washington, Pa. Nov. 9.

NINTH SECTION OF THE ACT

INCORPORATING THE

Gettysburg Water Company.

Section 9. That any person [illegible]

[illegible]

☞BLANKS, of all kinds, for sale at this Printing-Office.

Farms for Sale.

WILL be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Friday the 10th day of December next*, on the premises,

A FARM

Situate in Straban township, Adams county, 3 miles from Gettysburg, on the road to Hunters-Town, containing 220 ACRES, more or less—the improvements on which are a

Log House, Log Barn,

a well near the door, and an Orchard.

ALSO,

On Saturday the 11th of December next, On the premises,

A FARM

Situate in Straban township, Adams county, about 6 miles from Gettysburg, on the Turnpike Road to York, containing 200 ACRES, more or less—the improvements on which are a two story

Log House, good Barn,

a well of water near the door, &c.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M on each day, when attendance will be given, and the terms made known, by

CORNELIUS LOTT,
Executor of George Bercaw, dec'd.

Nov. 9. ts

☞If the above Farms are not sold on said days, they will be RENTED, by Public Vendue.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, Executor of the Estate of *JAMES DOUGLASS*, deceased, Offers at Private Sale,

THE PLANTATION

of said deceased, situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Hugh M'Gaughy, John Stewart and others, containing

164 ACRES,

and allowance, of *PATENTED LAND*

The improvements are a

Log House, & Double Log Barn. Any person wishing to purchase, will be shewn the premises, by WM. FERREE, living thereon, or by the subscriber. A good title will be given. For terms, apply to

WM. DOUGLASS, *Ex'r.*

Aug. 31. tf

Pennsylvania Reporter.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

THE editors of the Pennsylvania Reporter, respectfully inform the public, that they intend publishing full, fair, and impartial reports of the proceedings of both branches of the Legislature, for which purpose good reporters will be kept in the Senate and House of Representatives during their sessions. The Reporter will be printed on a fine large imperial sheet, with small type, which will enable us to give the reports of debates at great length; and no exertions will be spared to render it interesting to the public in general, and particularly to the citizens of Pennsylvania, as a faithful record of its legislative proceedings.

The terms will be the same as heretofore, viz:

For the session, twice a week, in advance,	$2 00
For the whole year, in advance,	3 00

Postmasters or others, who will procure six session subscribers and forward ten dollars, shall receive one copy gratis

WELSH & MILLER.

Harrisburg, Oct. 29

Legislative Proceedings.

THE Editors of the "Pennsylvania Intelligencer" respectfully inform the Public, that, having employed competent Reporters, they will publish full reports of the proceedings of the Pennsylvania Legislature during the approaching session. The important subjects that will come before the Legislature, such as providing means to pay the interest of the public debt, & providing means for the completion of the public works, will make a paper of such a character, published at the Capital of the State, interesting to every Pennsylvanian.

The Intelligencer will be published on Mondays and Thursdays, during the session

TERMS.

For the whole year,	$3 00
For the Session only,	2 00

Harrisburg, Oct. 26, 1830.

Legislative Proceedings

THE CHRONICLE will contain an accurate and impartial report of the proceedings of the Legislature, at its ensuing session, which will commence at Harrisburg, Dec. 7, 1830. A competent Reporter has been engaged for the House of Representatives, and the Editor will attend personally in the Senate. No industry shall be wanting to furnish the people of Pennsylvania, through the medium of the CHRONICLE, with a summary of all that may be done, and a sketch of all that may be said, by their Representatives, at the approaching session.

In order to do full justice to this department of the Chronicle a supply of new brevier type has been obtained.

TERMS.

For the Session alone, twice a week, in advance, $2

For the whole year, in advance, [illegible]

Post Masters, or others, who will procure [illegible] shall receive one copy gratis.

Harrisburg, Nov. 1.

J. B. DANNER,

Successor to

SETTER & DANNER,

[illegible]

Nov. [illegible] 1830.

PENMANSHIP.

Neatly and expeditiously executed at the Office of the "Adams Sentinel."

PROPOSALS.

For publishing a Weekly Newspaper, in the German Language, called

The Republican Statesman,

Or, PEOPLE'S REPORTER,

OF GETTYSBURG.

EDITED BY JOHN HERBST.

TO every German, who is acquainted with and loves his mother-tongue, the announcement of a weekly periodical, of an historical and political character, must be highly pleasing and desirable; and especially at the present time, when almost all Europe is in a state of agitation, for the purpose of obtaining that liberty, which we Americans, under the smiles of a kind Providence, enjoy. Whether they will accomplish their object, time alone can unfold. We, who are descendants of German ancestors, still feel—and will ever feel—a strong predilection in preserving our native tongue.

The most recent news of the day embracing America, Europe—nay, even of the whole world—shall be given in this paper, and presented to the reader in intelligible language.

With regard to political views, the Editor will strictly adhere to republican principles. The welfare of his country will be his constant aim; and it will ever be his desire to promote the same, by fair and honorable means.

He disclaims being a member of the Masonic fraternity, and never intends to attach himself to that institution; at the same time he feels it a duty to declare, that he never will persecute Masonry for political purposes—truth shall be his guide.

It is hoped that every one who loves the German language will support this paper, especially as the news of the day will be published as early as in any other German paper, as the Editor will make copious translations from English papers.

CONDITIONS.

The Republican Statesman shall be printed weekly, with new type, on a medium sheet.

The annual price will be $1 25, if paid within six months; $1 50 will be charged if paid after that time.

No subscription can be discontinued until all arrearages are paid. No subscription is taken for a shorter period than a year; and a failure to discontinue, will be considered a new engagement.

Advertisements will be published three times for one dollar per square; larger ones in proportion.

Gettysburg, Nov. 16.

☞*Subscriptions for the above Paper received at this Office.*

$1 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Huntington township, Adams county, on the evening of the 7th inst. an indented Apprentice to the Millering business, named BENJAMIN HANN, between 18 and 19 years of age, of small stature, proud and conceited. He took with him one new fur hat, a good cassinett coat and pantaloons, one twilled cotton roundabout and pantaloons, a pair of cord pantaloons, three good vests, two pair of shoes, shirts, stockings and cravats—He likewise took with him other clothing which was not his own. The public are cautioned against trusting or harboring said Apprentice, it being the second time he has eloped. He was bound an Apprentice to the Cabinet-making business in York, Pa. and ran away from his master's service there sometime in September, 1829.

Whoever returns said runaway, shall have the above Reward, but no charges.

JOSEPH WIERMAN.

Nov. 16. 3t

DRY GOODS.

J. B. DANNER,

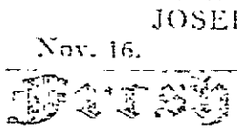
HAS just returned from the City with a fresh supply of GOODS, suitable to the season, embracing every variety of

Dry Goods, Groceries, China, Glass, & Queensware,

&c. &c. &c.

which, from the advantageous terms on which they were purchased, he will be enabled to sell as low or lower than any other establishment in the country. ☞He invites the public to call and examine his goods.

Gettysburg, Nov. 9. tf



The Line of DAILY

Between Baltimore and Chambersburg [illegible] and now runs DAILY, Sundays excepted.

The Line [illegible] Gettysburg [illegible] has been established [illegible] the first of next week.

[illegible] & STOKES.

tf

Gettysburg & Petersburg

[illegible]

THE Managers of the Gettysburg and Petersburg Turnpike Road Company have this day declared a DIVIDEND of

One Dollar & Fifty Cents,

[illegible] six months, [illegible] on or after the [illegible]

WALTER SMITH, *Sec'y.*

Nov. 2.

Newspaper ARCHIVE®

ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG, NOV. 30.

Appointment by the Governor.

JOHN KENNEDY, Esq. of Pittsburg, to be one of the Associate Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in the place of the Hon. *Frederick Smith*, deceased.

Appointment by the President of the U. S.

Major STERRETT RAMSEY, of Carlisle, to be a Purser in the Navy of the U. States.

☞Congress will meet on Monday next: and the Legislature of Pennsylvania on Tuesday next.

Melancholy Occurrence.—It becomes our painful duty to mention, that at a shooting-match, in Franklin township, on Saturday last, Mr. DAVID BLUBAUGH was killed instantly, by the discharge of a rifle in the hands of Mr. JOSEPH TAYLOR, Jr. A Coroner's Inquest was held on the following day, who have reported, we understand, an *intention to kill*, on the part of Mr. Taylor. He has been arrested, and is now in the prison of this town. We forbear making any remarks, for the present—as the matter is to undergo a judicial investigation.

The ball entered the side of the deceased, and lodged in the opposite shoulder. When he received the wound, he placed his hand upon his side, staggered forward a few paces, fell upon his face, and in three minutes was a corpse!

☞Since the above was in type, a number of circumstances have been detailed to us, which render it most probable, that this melancholy occurrence was entirely the result of accident.

Steam-boat Accident.—The Carroll, of Carrollton, on her return from the Canal to Baltimore, on Thursday evening last, about 5 o'clock, took fire, and was immediately run on shore. The boat has not been seriously damaged.

Awful Warning!—A man named *George Jacobs*, of Hampshire county, Va. aged above 50 years, was found dead in the road, near Cresaptown, Allegheny county, Md. Verdict of the jury—that he came to his death by *intoxication*, and a fall from his horse!

An opposition line of Stages has been established between Harrisburg and Baltimore—price of fare reduced to $1 50 from Harrisburg to York, and $3 from York to Baltimore. The old line has reduced the fare to $1 for the former distance, and $2 for the latter.

☞It is rumored, that Mr. *Woodbury*, U. S. Senator from New-Hampshire, is to be appointed Minister to Russia, in the place of Mr. Randolph. This is, really, a quickly finished embassy of the Roanoke Orator!

The ex-king of France, and the young Duke of Bordeaux, have left England for Scotland, where the unfortunate family intend taking up their residence.

IMPORTANT EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

The Ship Minerva, Capt. Hussey, arrived at New York on Tuesday from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 24th ult. in company with the packet ship New York. The intelligence by this arrival, wears an important aspect—particularly from France. The Spanish Refugees have made their first demonstration in Spain, and have been signally defeated. Disturbances have broken out in Kent, England.

FRANCE.

The tone of the various letters and other advices from Paris, is not exactly the same: but there is a general agreement as to the prominent facts, which renders it very evident that the present government has determined to act with energy in any emergency. The latest Paris date is Oct. 22: but there is in fact no later news than down to the evening of the 21st. Cobbett's Register of the 23d, contains in a postscript, the following extract from a letter written by his son, in Paris, on the 21st:—

"Lafayette has lost his popularity and influence with the National Guard, who have the charge of the prisoners. These guards are demanding *their elections* of their officers, and preparatory to the great office, they will make sure of the *right men*. Last night, at the Palais Royal, after the King came to Versailles, the people sang the Marseilles Hymn, and called for the King, when he came to the balcony, they cried, *A mort les ministres!* After that they went to another place, where there are chairs, and some of the best singers got upon them. They sang the Marseilles, *with their hats off*, about fifty times, and after every time cried *Mort aux Ministres!—Lafayette de Polignac de Peyronnet aussi!* and kept up the concert till a late hour. That is "Death to the Ministers!" "The head of Polignac and Peyronnet also!"

Upon this letter Cobbett himself remarks: "I have no doubt at all, that the *new government does not change its course quickly*, it will be troubled even in Paris. It is *against the lives of these wretches* the Parisians *are not all*. The *people are distant and with the whole thing*. They find that they have accomplished *no real change*. They cry for the heads of the tyrants as in fact, *a cry for a republic*. This is plain truth: and we are convinced of it the better."

It appears on a statement in the Philadelphia National Gazette that a large part of the press of Paris is in decided opposition to the present government, and that even the good LAFAYETTE does not escape the suspicions of the conductors of those Journals, who profess to have the welfare of the people especially in their keeping. According to the statement the *Gazette de France*; the *Courier Francais*; the *National*; the *Journal du Commerce*; the *Tribune*; the *Patriote*, and the *Revolution*, are all hostile to the present state of things in France.

The *Patriote*, of the 15th ult. declares that an attempt to save Polignac and his colleagues, will endanger the personal security of the King as well as of the Peers. The *Tribune* asserts that, so much disorganized and weakened is the army, no more than twenty thousand men could be collected to act upon any one point, if the Prussians should invade France: and according to the same paper, the press has been subjected to more fetters by the new ministry than it wore under Polignac's government. The *National* says:

"We had reason to expect a law or ordinance regulating the powers of the generalissimo of the National Guards. Is he to be the absolute king of an armed and independent nation (the Guards) in the midst of another nation not armed and subject to the constitution! Is he to be an additional and responsible minister, or a minister independent of the rest, and without any legal responsibility to the country!"

The *Courier Francais*, of the 15th ult. observes—

"We cannot deceive ourselves any longer with regard to the situation of France; the hopes to which the revolution of July gave birth have not been realized; the government retrogrades to the old regime. The first surprise of disappointment is succeeded by discontent; the enemies of the Revolution rejoice and prepare themselves for action: its friends get angry or despond; in all minds there is that vague presentiment which precedes catastrophes—a general opinion that affairs are not in their natural order, and that *some new shock* will soon happen to give them a better direction."

The deficit in the receipts of the treasury department during the months of August and September, was much more considerable than had been supposed. All branches of the revenue had fallen off greatly, except the Post-office. In consequence of the political crisis, letters had vastly multiplied,—every body is writing, says one of the Paris papers, either to satisfy curiosity or solicit office.

From a Correspondent of the London Morning Herald.

PARIS, Oct. 21.

Tranquility has been restored, and confidence is returning; but the crisis is but postponed. After effecting the revolution of July last, the people retired from the scene, leaving the subsequent arrangements to those whom they deemed more competent to the task. Led to believe that manœuvre and trick were about to be used to screen from justice the Ministers who had signed the ordonnances which had provoked the revolution, the same men re-appeared on Monday night last, and proved unequivocally that they were as capable of a new effort as on the evening of the 27th July. Persuaded that there was no intention to cheat justice of its victims, they once more retired.

Having been an eye witness of the whole of the transactions, I can aver that the persons held in check by the immense military force arrayed at the Palais Royal during the last two nights were not the men of whom I have above spoken, and who effected the revolution.

The French Government must take care to keep good faith with the people. No cause for doubting their sincerity must be afforded by Ministers. I am sure they are frank and single minded, but they must not only be pure, but unsuspected. If their purity and impartiality shall remain unquestioned—if the confidence of the people be once more reposed in them, I shall still rely on the justice, perhaps the magnanimity of the men of the 27th, 28th, and 29th of July; but if the slightest appearance of shuffling be perceived or imagined about them, I shall apprehend much worse than the immolation of four victims.

While I state that the men of the Faux-bourgs have not appeared at the Palais Royal since Monday night last, I cannot suppress the facts that assemblages of the people took place in the Fauxbourg St. Antoine last night: that instead of dispersing, when called upon to do so by a patrol of the National Guard, they surrounded the latter, and would have disarmed them but for the opportune arrival of another body of National Guards. You may expect, from time to time, to hear that emissaries of the disaffected succeed in producing temporary or local excitement: but you may rely upon it the mass of the people are disposed to wait the issue of the trial. What the issue they contemplate is, you may conceive.

The Morning Herald gives the following editorial view of the preceding accounts—presenting them in the fairest light of which they are susceptible:—

The intelligence in the French papers is of importance. Paris, so lately a prey to commotion, which seemed to threaten at one time to compromise the very existence of the Government itself is now restored to the most perfect quiet and to the respect of the law. This happy result is the joint fruit of the devotion and vigor of the National Guard, and the personal firmness of the King. The crisis was by all accounts, one which required all the energies of the friends of order and the existing state of things. For several days—indeed from the day that it became generally known that the Chronicles, the Ministry and the Kings had declared themselves friendly to a contest on the question of the ex-ministers, a feeling had begun to develope itself among the populace at Paris strongly deprecatory of the contemplated indulgence.

This feeling found its first vent through the revolutionary journals: then it was proclaimed through the occasional cries of "Mort aux Ministres!" from small associations of the people: but at length it became the cry and rallying word of the mass of the capital.—Thousands now met in the Champs Elysees, and in the streets of Paris, where they loudly expressed the overthrow of a monarch of such sentiments, they became a source of deep concern and mortal alarm to the government. Upon the nights of Sunday and Monday last, the populace assembled in great numbers in the courts of the Palais Royale, and under the very windows of the King. They did not conceal that their object was to overawe the government, and deter it from pursuing the course of mercy which it has presented in the case of the unfortunate tenants of Vincennes. The authorities were then taken by surprise, and did not immediately take repressive measures: but upon the night of Monday, the National Guard, the great bulwark of good order as well as the liberties of France, interposed, and completely dispersed the disturbers without much resistance. These latter then took the road to Vincennes, but were diverted from their attack against the prisoners by the firmness of the Governor of the Castle, and eventually dispersed themselves. Since that night there has been no serious disturbances. The King, throughout these trying circumstances, has shown himself worthy the high office to which he has been called. Though himself the creature of popular choice, he has not been intimidated by popular clamor, but has distinguished between the sense of the nation and the noise of factious discord. He has refused to accept the resignation of two of his Ministers, who wished to relieve him of the unpopularity of their names, and other measures, lest it should seem unbecoming, or yielding to the mob, and has placed himself at the head of the National Guard, determined to enforce the respect due to his office at all events. The King has triumphed, and the popular party is weakened: but the advantage of a victory, which, under other circumstances, a Monarch might take for enlarging his prerogative, cannot be apprehended in these, as the National Guards, whilst they constitute his strength, are also a guarantee that he does not abuse his power. Upwards of 200 of the mob are in the hands of the police, and amongst them is said to be a member of the family of Prince Metternich. It was said that the agents of the ex-Monarch were the principal promoters of these disturbances. The National Guard was about to be further enlarged, so as to embrace every Frenchman at all removed from the ranks of the poor.

The Chamber of Peers were to meet on the 11th of next month, and it was understood that the trial of Polignac and his fellow prisoners would be proceeded in without delay. With respect to Spain, the accounts in these papers are unfavorable to the constitutionalists. The Queen of Spain had presented Ferdinand with a daughter, born upon the 10th of October, and which received the name of Maria Isabella Louisa. The child is also styled "Princess of the Austrias," which shows that the King is determined to treat the Salique law as of no force, and to exclude his brother Don Carlos from the succession. This gives great offence to the Carlists. Disturbances were said to have taken place in Silesia.

The Paris *National* of the 20th ultimo observes—"The affair of the recognition of the great Powers, to which rather too much importance had been attached, is terminated at last. All the Courts, with the exception of that of England, have hesitated to fulfil this formality, especially since the Belgian Revolution broke out. Austria and Russia did so with very ill grace: for, as yet, neither of these Powers has accredited any Minister to the King of the French. However, Count Appony and M. Pozzo di Borgo have not left Paris. They seem to await their credentials. Thus neither of the representatives of the four great powers will be changed. In consequence of the delays of the Courts of Vienna and St. Petersburg, the nomination of the French Ambassadors to these Courts has not been yet definitely settled."

Fire at Schumla.—A letter from Schumla, states that a great part of that town had been destroyed by fire, and that the Government had sustained immense loss by the burning of a quantity of military provisions.

Fire at Constantinople.—It is stated in the Journal du Commerce of the 20th, that a letter from Semlin, in Hungary, of the 23d of September, speaks of a great fire at Constantinople, which is said to have consumed almost a whole quarter of the most populous part of that capital.

Ireland.—The papers brought by the last arrival from England, furnish the proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, forbidding the meeting of the Anti-Union Association, and Mr. O'Connell's letter to the people of Ireland on that subject. The excitement among the people of that Island respecting the project of a separation from Britain appears to be extreme, and it is no wonder that it should be regarded by the government with some alarm.

GERMANY.

It is feared unpleasant scenes will take place at Cassel, where the Elector seems to have repented of having granted some concessions to his subjects. He refuses to grant audiences to all deputations from the towns throughout the country, and he is surrounded by his troops, but they are so discontented that they will never fight against their fellow-citizens.

Looking over the last French papers, we find a prediction announced by a Parisian Nun to Charles X. which, should it be verified, and should the rainy weather continue a little longer here, will render the coloration now in preparation wholly unnecessary.—This holy maiden, it seems, in a vision, in which she was commanded from on high to inform the monarch on whom all earthly instruction has been lost, that the Duke of Bordeaux will be crowned on the 15th of December, in conformity with the unanimous wish of the French people. Upon this prediction, it is added, the existing peace depends and nights in prayer, instead of the dissipations of the chase. *N. Y. Post.*

Latest Fashion.—Conspiracy against washerwomen. A diabolical plot has lately been discovered in New-York to undermine the queens of Suds. Poor creatures,—we presume this has been got up by the anti-washtub society, and some devil has put them immediately to an immense expense upon the score of washing—and have them their acquaintance with the "indigo ring" respectable title to be hated as *blues*:—once again:—

The New-York Dandies wear *dirt collars* and ruffles made of *paper*. The ruffles are bored with pins made for the purpose, and look as well as the linen ones. They are worn but one day, and are sought for in sufficient a price.

Complete returns from all the counties in New-York have been received at the office of the Albany Argus.—Throop's majority as ascertained by these is 8,556 votes. The same paper states that the New-York delegation to the twenty-second congress, will consist of 24 friends of the National Administration, 5 friends of Mr. Clay, and 5 Anti-masons. The friends of Mr. Clay claim a far larger number.

A case of extraordinary interest is reported in the New-York papers which has just occupied the circuit court of that city for 6 days. It was an action brought by Mr. Badger against Dr. Ball—a Physician of high standing, for an assault, with intent to commit a rape, on the plaintiff's daughter. The young lady had become delirious for some time from the effect of her terror. The jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff of *two thousand dollars damages*.

From indications in the east, and in the west, we are led to believe that a national convention will be held in Washington—(the New-York Commercial Advertiser mentions the 22d February) for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Presidency in opposition to the present incumbent, and perhaps, to any one of his cabinet. The delegates to this convention will be chosen directly by the people, and thus all caucus dictation will be avoided. *U. S. Gaz.*

MARRIED,

On Thursday the 18th inst. by the Rev. L. L. Hinsch, Mr. *Samuel Kline*, to Miss *Elizabeth Mortorf*, both of Huntington township.

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. Chas. Weyl, Mr. *John Renner*, to Miss *Elizabeth Hawener*, both of Frederick county, Md.

On Thursday last, by the same, Mr. *Peter Epley*, Jr. son of Mr. Peter Epley, to Miss *Mary Bollinger*, both of Cumberland township.

On the same day, by the Rev. Daniel Gottwald, Mr. *John F. Smisser*, to Miss *Elizabeth Frey*, daughter of Mr. Peter Frey, both of Cumberland township.

On Sunday the 21st inst. by the Rev. J. Ruthrauff, Mr. *John Buttorf*, to Miss *Christiana Wirtz*, both of this county.

On Tuesday last, by the same, Mr. *Samuel Miller*, to Miss *Elizabeth Miller*, both of Hamilton township.

DIED,

At his residence in Dark county, Ohio, on the 6th instant, after a few days' illness, Mr. *William Stewart*, formerly of this County, aged 48 years. He has left a wife and three small children to mourn their loss.

"How soon our days are numbered up;
And as a tale that hath been told,
So we our years do spend." [*Commun.*

Near Gowdeysville, S. C. on the 6th Sept. Mr. *Vinson Sprouse*, aged 100 years. He was about emigrating to the west, for the purpose of *clearing himself a plantation*; but death overtook him before he could carry his plan into effect.

PRICES CURRENT.

From the Baltimore Patriot, Nov. 27.

Flour,	5 00	Oats,	30
Wheat, (red)	1 00	Whiskey,	28
" (white)	1 07	Apple Brandy,	25
Corn,	55	Plaister,	4 25
Rye,	56	Flaxseed,	1 15

For Sale or Rent.

IN pursuance of the last will and testament of HENRY HOKE, sen deceased, will be offered at Public Sale, on *Saturday the 18th day of December next*, on the premises,

A HOUSE, &

part of a lot of ground,

Situate in the borough of Gettysburg, and fronting on East York-street, bounded on the West by a lot of Adam Swope, and on the East by part of the Estate of the said Henry Hoke, deceased—late part of the Estate of the said Testator. The Building is of Stone, two-story, and is large and commodious. There is an excellent frame Stable, a stone back Kitchen, and a good well of water on the premises. A title will be made, and possession given on the first day of April next.

G. SNYSER, *Executor.*

Nov. 30. ts

☞If not sold, the Property will be offered for Rent on said day.

Orphans' Court SALE.

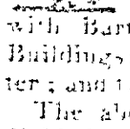
IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams County, Will be Exposed to PUBLIC SALE, on *Saturday the 1st day of January next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on the premises,

A TRACT OF LAND,

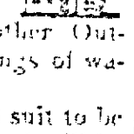
Situate in Menallen township, Adams county, late the Estate of *Adam Plum*, deceased, containing

170 ACRES,

about 80 or 90 of which are cleared; 15 acres of Meadow—the remainder in excellent Timber. There are on the premises,



three Dwelling houses,



with Barns, Stables, and other Out-Buildings; two elegant springs of water; and two fine Orchards.

The above Property will suit to be divided into three parts; and will be sold thus divided, or altogether, so as to suit purchasers.

ALSO,

Will be Offered for Sale, at the same time and place,

A Lot of Ground,

In Mummasburg, containing 2, Acres.

Attendance will be given, and the Terms made known on the day of sale, by MICHAEL PLUM, *Adm'r.*

By the Court.

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Nov. 30. ts

☞If the first described property is not sold on said day, it will be Rented.

NOTICE

TO THE CREDITORS OF

JOHN FITZCHARLES.

WHEREAS, in pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, an Attachment hath been granted by the Subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the County of Adams, at the instance of a certain John Harman, of Tyrone township, county of Adams, innkeeper, against a certain JOHN FITZ CHARLES, of the county aforesaid, cabinet-maker, whereon certain goods, chattels and effects of the said John Fitz Charles have been attached, and are now in custody of Jas. M'Elwee, Esq. and William Weidner, of the county aforesaid, until they shall be disposed of according to law: This is therefore to give Notice to the Creditors of the said John Fitz Charles, to appear on *Wednesday the 22d day of December next ensuing*, at the house of John Harman, innkeeper, in Heidlersburg, Tyrone township, county aforesaid, then and there to discover and make proof of their demands, agreeably to the directions of the said Act.

C. F. KEENER.

Nov. 30. td

NOTICE.

THE Notes given at the Sale of the Personal Property of FREDERICK EICHOLTZ, late of Menallen township, deceased, are now due, and are in the hands of JOHN REX, one of the Administrators. If not paid before the *25th day of December next*, they will be placed in the hands of proper officers for collection, without respect to persons.

SAMUEL B. WRIGHT,
JOHN REX,
Administrators.

Nov. 30. td

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-third day of November, in the year of our LORD one thousand eight hundred and thirty—before John Reed, Esquire, and his Associates, Judges, &c.

On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule,

ON ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

JOHN BOMGARTNER,

deceased, viz. Jacob Bomgartner, Geo. Bomgartner, Elizabeth, intermarried with Jacob Reese, Catharine, intermarried with Jacob Shriver, Margaret, intermarried with John Baird, and the Children of Nicholas Bomgartner, deceased, viz. Nicholas Bomgartner, and Elizabeth Bomgartner—to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the *twenty eighth day of December next*, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the Intestate Laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Nov. 30. 4t

AN ACT

To regulate Inns & Taverns.

☞The Court of Quarter Sessions of Adams County have directed the republication of the two following sections of the "Act to regulate Inns and Taverns," for the information of those concerned:—

SECT. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania in general assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That no persons after the first of January next, shall be licensed by any court of quarter sessions or mayor's court within this commonwealth, to keep an Inn or Tavern, unless recommended by at least twelve reputable citizens of the ward, borough or township in which the said Inn is proposed to be kept, who shall certify that the person so recommended is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room, and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travellers.

SECT. 2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall be the duty of the said courts, and it is hereby enjoined upon them, to license no more inns or taverns within their respective jurisdictions, than shall in their opinion be necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travellers, nor then, unless upon the face of the certificate and petition, or from their own knowledge, or upon the evidence by them sought for and obtained, they shall be satisfied of the fitness of the person applying, and the sufficiency of the accommodations.

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth, and they have appointed *Monday the 24th of January next*, for the hearing of me and my Creditors, at the Courthouse in the borough of Gettysburg. MATHEW TAG.

Nov. 30. 3t

ALL KINDS OF LETTER-PRESS

PRINTING,

Neatly and expeditiously executed at the Office of the "Adams Sentinel."

From the National Intelligencer.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Legislature of the State of North Carolina assembled on Monday the 22d ultimo. CHARLES FISHER was chosen speaker of the House of Commons, and D. F. CALDWELL speaker of the Senate

The message of Governor OWEN was transmitted to the Legislature on Wednesday. It is a very respectable document, devoted to the matters which exclusively concern the State, with one exception, which we see with regret, and in which, if we understand him rightly, we trust the Governor does not speak the sentiments of the State. We allude to what he says upon the tariff question. This tariff, the Governor says, "has been deemed not only unwise, but unconstitutional" He says other things concerning this said tariff, which are entirely irreconcileable with the account we have had of the Governor's intelligence, information, and candor. "Unconstitutional" does the Governor say? If we were in a position to interrogate this worthy citizen, we would ask him, what it was that the constitution was primarily made for, but to enable Congress to enforce the collection of the duties which the old Confederation could not accomplish? What was consequently the first substantive act passed by the 1st Congress under the Constitution? Was it not an act establishing a Tariff of Duties on Imports? Yes, it was: How can it then be affirmed, in relation to "the Tariff of Duties imposed by the Congress of the United States upon imports," that "it has ever been deemed not only unwise but unconstitutional?" It is so *constitutional*, that on the very day that the first House of Representatives of the United States was organized under the present Constitution, Mr MADISON moved a resolution which was the foundation of the first Tariff of Duties on Imports; and so *expedient* was it deemed, that, after the Tariff bill was matured during some forty days' debate, it passed the House of Representatives without a dissenting voice. VIRGINIA was the parent of it, and SOUTH CAROLINA one of its kind and affectionate nurses. And, further, we should ask the Governor to what "wrong" he refers, when he speaks of the "patience and submission of the State of North Carolina, under wrongs inflicted by the General Government?" From the context, we infer, that he means the wrongs of the tariff of duties on imports. Under this presumption, we demand what source of revenue is to be substituted for the tariff, when *that is abolished?* It is proposed to abolish it. Some substitute there must be — There can be but one, viz: taxation in another form

Now, we should like to see the question submitted to the good People of North Carolina, and decided by their unsophisticated common sense, whether, instead of paying duties indirectly only on articles of luxury and ease, such as they chuse to consume of foreign manufactures, they would prefer direct taxes, and taxes upon the means of living, and upon their personal chattels.— Do they want the Assessor to list their lands, and the Collector to compel the payment of whatever amount of tax Uncle Sam may have occasion for every year? Do they want a system of domiciliary taxation, of house taxes, window taxes, horse taxes, carriage taxes, and taxes on watches, on all instruments of writing, on all sales at auction, &c. &c. not to speak of taxes on distillation? If the People want all these; if they want a Collector for a master in every county, with half a regiment of deputies, spies, and informers, at his heels and all around them, why then let them join the cry, Down with the Tariff! But, if they would let very well alone, then, we advise them, let alone the Tariff, undoubtedly the most unexceptionable system for raising a revenue that ever was devised, and especially the best suited to the genius of a free People.

We are not without hope, however, that the latitude of expression of Governor OWEN is greater than he intended; and that when he speaks of a protest against "the Tariff," he means only against some particular portions of it; that he wishes only to modify it, and not to repeal it. Seeing that it has been declared elsewhere, that nothing short of a total repeal of the Tariff will be accepted as a propitiatory ovation to prevent discontents, and that even that will not be sufficient to satisfy the demands of the Reformers, we should be sorry indeed to find the old North State range herself on the side of such wild and visionary politics and politicians. If the Governor proposes only *modification* of the duties, it is quite possible that that object might be attained without a sacrifice of principle. It is a matter, at least, which is a fit and fair subject for argument and deliberation.

We are glad, at all events, to find that Governor OWEN is not with the Nullifiers. We have some curiosity to see what grounds his brother Governor FLOYD, of the Ancient Dominion, will take in that particular.

The Enquirer, the organ of his State, seems rather to be shaving off

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Anti-Tariff—Anti Internal Improvement—Anti-American System meetings, without number, have recently been held in the South. Inflammatory appeals to the passions and prejudices of the people of that section have been made, against the protective and improvement policy, through the medium of the papers, and in dinner speeches of members of Congress. Assurances have been given by many, and among others, by Mr. Blair, of South Carolina, that the veto message was the commencement of a regular course of hostility to the whole American System—that the improvement branch was to encounter the first attack, and that its overthrow would be followed by an assault on the Tariff, which was to prostrate that branch also. Even Judge Smith, one of the most moderate and consistent Senators from any of the Anti-tariff or nullifying states, treats of the overthrow, the total destruction of the American System, as a question about which there can be no room for doubt. In a late "address to the people of South Carolina," he expresses himself as decidedly opposed to the calling of a State Convention for the purpose of adopting measures of resistance against this system, by means of "*Secession, Nullification*, or *Convention*," for the reason that he believes "*both the Thriff and Internal Improvement System are fast crumbling away, and will soon be entirely demolished*"

When the friends of the American System—the friends of the Tariff and of Internal Improvements—witness such organized, powerful and constant opposition—when they hear such confident calculations as to the prostration of a system, upon the success and continuance of which depend their vital interests, from such a source as that just named—what seems to be the course as indicated for them? Can there be a doubt on the subject? Certainly not. Duty, patriotism, interest, all point in one direction. Let them arise, then, in the majesty of their strength—Let them hold meetings all over the country—Let them adopt resolutions expressive of their determination to sustain the constitution of their country and their favorite system—Let them remonstrate temperately, but firmly, against the wild and disorganizing course of their misled Southern brethren—Let them do all this, and they will merit the success which must inevitably crown their exertions—they will eventually receive even the thanks of those whose political phrenzy it now becomes alike their duty and their interest to resist. *Torch Light.*

THE INDIANS.

It is understood, from a source which is deemed perfectly authentic, that the Secretary of War, in his late negociations with the Choctaws, pursued the most arbitrary and unjustifiable course.

The Indians, after many days spent upon the treaty ground, came to a determination that they would not sell their country and remove. This determination was generally acquiesced in; and many of them went home expressing the highest satisfaction that they were to remain in their country.

Major Eaton, finding that he was likely to accomplish nothing, called the chiefs and people together, and talked to them in a very sharp and overbearing style. He told them that, unless they made a treaty, he would recall the United States' Agent living among them, and thus all intercourse would be cut off between them and the government; that he would withdraw the blacksmith's shops, and leave them to themselves; and would take from them their lands west of the Mississippi, so that they would have no place to which they could remove; and they must then come under the laws of Mississippi.

All these things, which he said should be taken from them, are secured to them by former treaties. The poor Choctaws felt, therefore, that all former engagements were trampled in the dust; that they themselves, were in the most abject condition, and that they must accept such terms as should be given them. They signed a treaty, though in a state of the greatest despondency. The treaty thus imposed upon them stipulates, that they will remove in three years after the treaty is ratified. But it is to be hoped there is sufficient virtue and honor in the Senate of the United States, to render the ratification of such a treaty an impossibility. If not, we must prepare ourselves to suffer disgrace more odious and intolerable than words can express

Nat. Int.

We are gratified to find from the following extract from the proclamation of the Governor of Georgia to the Legislature, now in session, that the authorities of that state are returning to a sense of honor and justice in regard to Indian rights:

"It is due to our Indian people, that the provision in the law of 1828, should be repealed, which prevents Indians, and the descendants of Indians, from being competent witnesses in the courts of the State, in cases where a white man is a party. The present law exposes them to great oppression, whilst its repeal would injure no one. Attempts have been made to strip them of their property by forged contracts, because of the impossibility of defending their rights by the testimony of those who alone can know them. And although the moral feeling of our frontier community has been too correct to permit such infamous proceedings to effect their ends, yet the character of our legislation for justice, requires that the rights of these people should not be exposed to such danger. Our Judges are qualified to determine upon the competency of witnesses, and four Juries to weigh their credibility."

HARRISBURG, Nov. 23.

THE COURT.

The Court was engaged the latter part of last week in the trial of two cases of murder. The first was YOUNG for the murder of a little girl a few weeks since near Middletown. The murder was of the most horrid kind, the prisoner with a knife severed the head of the child from its body. He had the appearance of mental derangement, and frequently disturbed the Court during his trial. He was acquitted on account of insanity.

The other was a man by the name of WRIGHT, a boatman, who gave an accidental blow to one Lewis, another boatman, which caused his immediate death. It appeared on trial that no intention of murdering or even injuring Lewis was intended by the prisoner.— He was acquitted. *Intel.*

From the Geneva, N. Y. American.

The Execution.—James Gray, for the murder of Samuel Davis of LeRoy, was executed on Friday last. The gallows was erected in a meadow a few rods south of the village He was taken from his cell about half past 11, A. M. attended by several clergymen, under a military guard of two companies of infantry. The procession moved up main street, and to the place of execution, led by martial music, playing the death march, with which the prisoner kept time with firm and solemn tread. The religious exercises at the gallows lasted till within a few minutes of 2, P. M in which poor Gray appeared to unite with fervor, weeping tears of anguish, and it is hoped, of sincere penitence.— When the last fatal moment arrived allotted him to live, he rose and stood firm while the rope was adjusted about his neck. He fell when the drop was removed, nearly his whole length, and died with but little motion. About fifteen thousand persons, it was estimated, were present to witness the appalling and horrid scene. And will not our fair readers blush when we tell them that more than one third of the vast congregation was made up of the female sex?

Such a scene we never before witnessed. And such another, we hope for the honour of our country, our religion, our laws, and our names as a civilized people, may never again be acted in our land. We saw proof sufficient on this occasion to convince any one not blind to reason, and dead to every virtuous feeling, that public executions occasion infinitely more crime than they prevent. Never did we witness on any public occasion, so much drunkenness, and profane swearing, as characterized this promiscuous assemblage. And when we reflect that Intemperance led Gray to the commission of the crime for which his life has paid the forfeit, we feel in duty bound, as the conductor of a public journal, to lift our voice against a practice, authorized by law, that tends so directly and so powerfully to lead hundreds of others by the same way to the gallows. Gray, in his published confession, acknowledged that he was intoxicated when he stabbed Davis.— And it seems by the confession of James Gray and his father Elijah Gray, who was also convicted of the murder of Davis as an accessary, and sentenced to be executed at the same time, but this sentence was afterwards commuted to imprisonment for life, that intemperance was the cause of all their calamity.

A colored man named Williams was last week tried for the murder of his wife, in West Chester, Pa. found guilty, and sentenced to death. The circumstances that led to his detection, are singular. They are thus noticed in the West Chester Republican:

With this fell purpose in view, he came to West Chester on the morning of his wife's death, and by false pretences obtained a quantity of arsenic.— On his return he administered the fatal portion in a glass of water, pretending that it was a wholesome medicine. His wife died in an hour or two afterwards, in the most violent agonies.— Such was the adroitness with which this tragical affair was conducted, that the perpetrator of the foul deed had well nigh escaped with impunity—a circumstance, trifling in itself, led to the disclosure of the whole transaction, and the detection of the guilty. The gentleman who attended at the funeral as undertaker, before the body was placed in the coffin, observed a movement under the winding sheet, occasioned most probably by the air; it, however, forcibly arrested his attention; the corpse was buried. But so strong was the impression caused by the above circumstance upon the mind of the person who witnessed it, that upon his return to town he inquired of the apothecary, whether such a person, describing Williams, had got any medicine there, supposing that she might have taken something that had brought on torpor without extinguishing vitality From the druggist he learned that such a person had shortly before inquired there for arsenic. He then inquired of another druggist, where he was told that Williams had purchased a quantity of the same article the very morning of his wife's death. Curiosity now became suspicion—the body was disinterred and examined by several medical gentlemen. It exhibited the appearance of one who had died in the full enjoyment of health, the stomach only being diseased. Upon an examination of its contents by chemical process, it was found to contain a large quantity of arsenic.

BOSTON, Nov. 18.

Yankee Enterprise.—Brig Smyrna, of Duxbury, Capt. Sprague, which arrived here on Tuesday night in the very short passage of *forty-two* days from Smyrna, said to be the shortest ever made thence to this port, also made her passage from this port to Smyrna in the same space. The brig proceeded from Smyrna to Constantinople, thence up the Bosphorus and the Black Sea to Odessa, being the *first American vessel* that ever reached that place or displayed the "star spangled banner" in that remote sea.

Experiments relative to the adaptation of the climate and soil of South Carolina to the cultivation of the Sugar Cane, have resulted very favorably at Cheraw, in that State. Similar experiments in the vicinity of Mobile have also been attended with flattering results.

The National Intelligencer, with its usual courtesy, candor and ability, is reviewing the doctrines of the new School of Nullifiers, and tracing them out to their consequences. The patriot sees ground for alarm, in the openness, boldness and pertinacity with which these doctrines are urged—in the array of distinguished names and distinguished talents enlisted in their behalf—in the fact that Judges of the U S. Courts are becoming tainted with them—in the growing discontent and threatening posture of the South—and last, tho' not least, in the indications, too plain to be overlooked or concealed, that the present administration is identifying itself with the support of these fatal delusions! The President has already given an example of his disregard of the laws, and of his determination to *nullify* them when *he* thinks proper, in the notorious case of the Indians. We hope our readers will take a calm survey of these and other signs of the times. *Fredonian.*

The last number of Mr. Niles' Register contains a notice of a new manufacture, called Beaverteens, made out of American cotton, for the use of hard working men—the quality and price of which, says he, may cause some to "feel a little red"—to blush, if blush they can, who have so feelingly spoken about "taxing the poor" for the benefit of overgrown capitalists, and so forth.— These goods are so twisted and lapped and worked together, that the costly power looms in which they are woven, make only about four yards a day.— They feel like a skin, and will wear as long as the humblest labourer can desire that they should do.

By the latest news from Colombia, says the New York Journal of Commerce, it appears that a revolution, not attended with bloodshed, had taken place in Carthagena, and in the Province of Socorro, in favor of Bolivar, and that a regiment of the Callao division had entered Bogota in triumph, after a successful engagement in its environs with a body of troops which had remained faithful to the government — The object of this movement was not to depose the President Mosquera, but to expel some of his ministers who had become odious to the people, on account of their connexion with the plot to murder Bolivar in 1828, and a suspicion of their privity to the assassination of Gen. Sucre. Mosquera was still at the head of the government and Bolivar Chief of the army, and a few days, it was expected, would show whether the latter intends acting in conjunction with the former or again placing himself at the head of the Republic.

The Present and Future.—We have been informed, by one of the proprietors, that the Union Line of Stages, which run between this city and Baltimore, have carried upwards of *thirteen thousand* passengers in the last six months! During which time an opposition line has been constantly upon the road, which has probably carried from six to eight thousand, in addition to the above—making an aggregate of about *twenty thousand* travellers upon this route, from April to October of the present year. During the same period, two splendid steam-boats were constantly plying between the two cities, carrying many passengers.

We have heard it said that a *Rail Road* between Washington and Baltimore will be commenced in May next Should this be undertaken and completed by the time our great Western canal reaches Cumberland, can any one predict, without being set down as a madman, the immense increase and future amount of travel, from the North and East, by the way of the Baltimore and Washington Rail Road and Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to the Western World —*Washington City Statesman.*

The *bijouterie* of His Most Gracious Majesty, George the Fourth, consisting of snuff box, rings, &c. have been valued since his death, by eminent goldsmiths, at two hundred and five thousand pounds sterling, or about one million of dollars The goldsmiths offered to take the articles at this valuation, but his Majesty, King William the Fourth, wishes to keep the playthings for his own use. Justly was it said by Milton, "that the trappings of monarchy would support a republic."

CELEBRATED BUILDINGS.

THE U. S. CAPITOL is the largest and most splendid building in the United States The length of the front is 362 feet. The whole cost is estimated at three millions of dollars. It is encompassed by an iron railing which encloses about 20 acres of ground. The Senate and Representative chambers are very elegantly finished and decorated. The building is of white free-stone.

The building in the United States which ranks next to the Capitol, is the New-York City Hall, which is of white marble in front, and red free-stone in the rear. It was near ten years in erecting and, cost $500,000. It is 216 feet long and 105 feet wide, and occupies 22,896 square feet of ground.

The U. S bank at Philadelphia is also a beautiful classic building, and is justly admired by all who see it

But these edifices, splendid as they are, sink in comparison with the magnificent buildings of Europe Of these, the first perhaps is the Cathedral of St. Peter's at Rome. It is 720 feet in length, 510 in breadth, and 500 in height to the top of the cross. It was begun in 1506, and finished in 1621, being 115 years in progress—and 18 successive Popes having been engaged in its construction—The whole expense of this mighty structure has been estimated at upwards of *fifty millions of dollars.* In the interior the spectator beholds a hall 600 feet long The dome rises to the height of 400 feet, and presents above, a vast arch, like a firmament. This dome is lighted on the 19th June every year by 6000 lamps — Around the tomb of St Peter are 112 lamps constantly burning

The next building of note is St. Paul's church It was begun in 1657, and finished in 1710—a period of 53 years; and cost 3,350,000 dolls —Its length is 510 feet—breadth 282 feet, and 340 feet in height to the top of the cross. The ball on the top is large enough to contain eight persons—and weighs 5600 pounds. The bell of the clock weighs 11,174 pounds and is ten feet in diameter. The circumference of the clock is 57 feet, and the hour figures are 2 feet 2 inches long.

It is stated in the Wellsborough (Pa) Phœnix, that salt water has lately been obtained in McKean county in this state

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From the National Intelligencer.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Legislature of the State of North Carolina assembled on Monday the 22d ultimo. CHARLES FISHER was chosen speaker of the House of Commons, and D. F. CALDWELL speaker of the Senate

The message of Governor OWEN was transmitted to the Legislature on Wednesday. It is a very respectable document, devoted to the matters which exclusively concern the State, with one exception, which we see with regret, and in which, if we understand him rightly, we trust the Governor does not speak the sentiments of the State. We allude to what he says upon the tariff question. This tariff, the Governor says, "has been deemed not only unwise, but unconstitutional" He says other things concerning this said tariff, which are entirely irreconcileable with the account we have had of the Governor's intelligence, information, and candor. "Unconstitutional" does the Governor say? If we were in a position to interrogate this worthy citizen, we would ask him, what it was that the constitution was primarily made for, but to enable Congress to enforce the collection of the duties which the old Confederation could not accomplish? What was consequently the first substantive act passed by the 1st Congress under the Constitution? Was it not an act establishing a Tariff of Duties on Imports? Yes, it was: How can it then be affirmed, in relation to "the Tariff of Duties imposed by the Congress of the United States upon imports," that "it has ever been deemed not only unwise but unconstitutional?" It is so *constitutional*, that on the very day that the first House of Representatives of the United States was organized under the present Constitution, Mr. MADISON moved a resolution which was the foundation of the first Tariff of Duties on Imports; and so *expedient* was it deemed, that, after the Tariff bill was matured during some forty days' debate, it passed the House of Representatives without a dissenting voice. VIRGINIA was the parent of it, and SOUTH CAROLINA one of its kind and affectionate nurses. And, further, we should ask the Governor to what "wrong" he refers, when he speaks of the "patience and submission of the State of North Carolina, under wrongs inflicted by the General Government?" From the context, we infer, that he means the wrongs of the tariff of duties on imports. Under this presumption, we demand what source of revenue is to be substituted for the tariff, when *that is abolished?* It is proposed to abolish it. Some substitute there must be.—There can be but one, viz: taxation in another form

Now, we should like to see the question submitted to the good People of North Carolina, and decided by their unsophisticated common sense, whether, instead of paying duties indirectly only on articles of luxury and ease, such as they chuse to consume of foreign manufactures, they would prefer direct taxes, and taxes upon the means of living, and upon their personal chattels.—Do they want the Assessor to list their lands, and the Collector to compel the payment of whatever amount of tax Uncle Sam may have occasion for every year? Do they want a system of domiciliary taxation, of house taxes, window taxes, horse taxes, carriage taxes, and taxes on watches, on all instruments of writing, on all sales at auction, &c. &c. not to speak of taxes on distillation? If the People want all these; if they want a Collector for a master in every county, with half a regiment of deputies, spies, and informers, at his heels and all around them, why then let them join the cry, Down with the Tariff! But, if they would let very well alone, then, we advise them, let alone the Tariff, undoubtedly the most unexceptionable system for raising a revenue that ever was devised, and especially the best suited to the genius of a free People.

We are not without hope, however, that the latitude of expression of Governor OWEN is greater than he intended; and that when he speaks of a protest against "the Tariff," he means only against some particular portions of it; that he wishes only to modify it, and not to repeal it. Seeing that it has been declared elsewhere, that nothing short of a total repeal of the Tariff will be accepted as a propitiatory ovation to prevent discontents, and that even that will not be sufficient to satisfy the demands of the Reformers, we should be sorry indeed to find the old North State range herself on the side of such wild and visionary politics and politicians. If the Governor proposes only *modification* of the duties, it is quite possible that that object might be attained without a sacrifice of principle. It is a matter, at least, which is a fit and fair subject for argument and deliberation.

We are glad, at all events, to find that Governor OWEN is not with the Nullifiers. We have some curiosity to see what grounds his brother Governor FLOYD, of the Ancient Dominion, will take in that particular.

The Enquirer, the organ of his State, seems rather to be clawing off.

Anti-Tariff—Anti Internal Improvement—Anti-American System meetings, without number, have recently been held in the South. Inflammatory appeals to the passions and prejudices of the people of that section have been made, against the protective and improvement policy, through the medium of the papers, and in dinner speeches of members of Congress. Assurances have been given by many, and among others, by Mr. Blair, of South Carolina, that the veto message was the commencement of a regular course of hostility to the whole American System—that the improvement branch was to encounter the first attack, and that its overthrow would be followed by an assault on the Tariff, which was to prostrate that branch also. Even Judge Smith, one of the most moderate and consistent Senators from any of the Anti-tariff or nullifying states, treats of the overthrow, the total destruction of the American System, as a question about which there can be no room for doubt. In a late "address to the people of South Carolina," he expresses himself as decidedly opposed to the calling of a State Convention for the purpose of adopting measures of resistance against this system, by means of "*Secession, Nullification, or Convention,*" for the reason that he believes "*both the Tariff and Internal Improvement System are fast crumbling away, and will soon be entirely demolished.*"

When the friends of the American System—the friends of the Tariff and of Internal Improvements—witness such organized, powerful and constant opposition—when they hear such confident calculations as to the prostration of a system, upon the success and continuance of which depend their vital interests, from such a source as that just named—what seems to be the course as indicated for them? Can there be a doubt on the subject? Certainly not. Duty, patriotism, interest, all point in one direction. Let them arise, then, in the majesty of their strength—Let them hold meetings all over the country—Let them adopt resolutions expressive of their determination to sustain the constitution of their country and their favorite system—Let them remonstrate temperately, but firmly, against the wild and disorganizing course of their misled Southern brethren—Let them do all this, and they will merit the success which must inevitably crown their exertions—they will eventually receive even the thanks of those whose political phrenzy it now becomes alike their duty and their interest to resist. *Torch Light.*

THE INDIANS.

It is understood, from a source which is deemed perfectly authentic, that the Secretary of War, in his late negociations with the Choctaws, pursued the most arbitrary and unjustifiable course.

The Indians, after many days spent upon the treaty ground, came to a determination that they would not sell their country and remove. This determination was generally acquiesced in; and many of them went home expressing the highest satisfaction that they were to remain in their country.

Major Eaton, finding that he was likely to accomplish nothing, called the chiefs and people together, and talked to them in a very sharp and overbearing style. He told them that, unless they made a treaty, he would recall the United States' Agent living among them, and thus all intercourse would be cut off between them and the government; that he would withdraw the blacksmith's shops, and leave them to themselves; and would take from them their lands west of the Mississippi, so that they would have no place to which they could remove; and they must then come under the laws of Mississippi.

All these things, which he said should be taken from them, are secured to them by former treaties. The poor Choctaws felt, therefore, that all former engagements were trampled in the dust; that they themselves, were in the most abject condition, and that they must accept such terms as should be given them. They signed a treaty, though in a state of the greatest despondency. The treaty thus imposed upon them stipulates, that they will remove in three years after the treaty is ratified. But it is to be hoped there is sufficient virtue and honor in the Senate of the United States, to render the ratification of such a treaty an impossibility. If not, we must prepare ourselves to suffer disgrace more odious and intolerable than words can express *Nat. Int.*

We are gratified to find from the following extract from the proclamation of the Governor of Georgia to the Legislature, now in session, that the authorities of that state are returning to a sense of honor and justice in regard to Indian rights:

"It is due to our Indian people, that the provision in the law of 1828, should be repealed, which prevents Indians, and the descendants of Indians, from being competent witnesses in the courts of the State, in cases where a white man is a party. The present law exposes them to great oppression, whilst its repeal would injure no one. Attempts have been made to strip them of their property by forged contracts, because of the impossibility of defending their rights by the testimony of those who alone can know them. And although the moral feeling of our frontier community has been too correct to permit such infamous proceedings to effect their ends, yet the character of our legislation for justice, requires that the rights of these people should not be exposed to such danger. Our Judges are qualified to determine upon the competency of witnesses, and four Juries to weigh their credibility."

HARRISBURG, Nov. 23.

THE COURT.

The Court was engaged the latter part of last week in the trial of two cases of murder. The first was YOUNG for the murder of a little girl a few weeks since near Middletown. The murder was of the most horrid kind, the prisoner with a knife severed the head of the child from its body. He had the appearance of mental derangement, and frequently disturbed the Court during his trial. He was acquitted on account of insanity.

The other was a man by the name of WRIGHT, a boatman, who gave an accidental blow to one Lewis, another boatman, which caused his immediate death. It appeared on trial that no intention of murdering or even injuring Lewis was intended by the prisoner.—He was acquitted. *Intel.*

From the Geneva, N. Y. American.

The Execution.—James Gray, for the murder of Samuel Davis of LeRoy, was executed on Friday last. The gallows was erected in a meadow a few rods south of the village He was taken from his cell about half past 11, A. M. attended by several clergymen, under a military guard of two companies of infantry. The procession moved up main street, and to the place of execution, led by martial music, playing the death march, with which the prisoner kept time with firm and solemn tread. The religious exercises at the gallows lasted till within a few minutes of 2, P. M in which poor Gray appeared to unite with fervor, weeping tears of anguish, and it is hoped, of sincere penitence.—When the last fatal moment arrived allotted him to live, he rose and stood firm while the rope was adjusted about his neck. He fell when the drop was removed, nearly his whole length, and died with but little motion. About fifteen thousand persons, it was estimated, were present to witness the appalling and horrid scene. And will not our fair readers blush when we tell them that more than one third of the vast congregation was made up of the female sex?

Such a scene we never before witnessed. And such another, we hope for the honour of our country, our religion, our laws, and our names as a civilized people, may never again be acted in our land. We saw proof sufficient on this occasion to convince any one not blind to reason, and dead to every virtuous feeling, that public executions occasion infinitely more crime than they prevent. Never did we witness on any public occasion, so much drunkenness, and profane swearing, as characterized this promiscuous assemblage. And when we reflect that Intemperance led Gray to the commission of the crime for which his life has paid the forfeit, we feel in duty bound, as the conductor of a public journal, to lift our voice against a practice, authorized by law, that tends so directly and so powerfully to lead hundreds of others by the same way to the gallows. Gray, in his published confession, acknowledged that he was intoxicated when he stabbed Davis.—And it seems by the confession of James Gray and his father Elijah Gray, who was also convicted of the murder of Davis as an accessary, and sentenced to be executed at the same time, but this sentence was afterwards commuted to imprisonment for life, that intemperance was the cause of all their calamity.

A colored man named Williams was last week tried for the murder of his wife, in West Chester, Pa. found guilty, and sentenced to death. The circumstances that led to his detection, are singular. They are thus noticed in the West Chester Republican:

With this fell purpose in view, he came to West Chester on the morning of his wife's death, and by false pretences obtained a quantity of arsenic.—On his return he administered the fatal portion in a glass of water, pretending that it was a wholesome medicine. His wife died in an hour or two afterwards, in the most violent agonies.—Such was the adroitness with which this tragical affair was conducted, that the perpetrator of the foul deed had well nigh escaped with impunity—a circumstance, trifling in itself, led to the disclosure of the whole transaction, and the detection of the guilty. The gentleman who attended at the funeral as undertaker, before the body was placed in the coffin, observed a movement under the winding sheet, occasioned most probably by the air; it, however, forcibly arrested his attention; the corpse was buried. But so strong was the impression caused by the above circumstance upon the mind of the person who witnessed it, that upon his return to town he inquired of the apothecary, whether such a person, describing Williams, had got any medicine there, supposing that she might have taken something that had brought on torpor without extinguishing vitality From the druggist he learned that such a person had shortly before inquired there for arsenic. He then inquired of another druggist, where he was told that Williams had purchased a quantity of the same article the very morning of his wife's death. Curiosity now became suspicion—the body was disinterred and examined by several medical gentlemen. It exhibited the appearance of one who had died in the full enjoyment of health, the stomach only being diseased. Upon an examination of its contents by chemical process, it was found to contain a large quantity of arsenic.

BOSTON, Nov. 18.

Yankee Enterprise.—Brig Smyrna, of Duxbury, Capt. Sprague, which arrived here on Tuesday night in the very short passage of *forty-two* days from Smyrna, said to be the shortest ever made thence to this port, also made her passage from this port to Smyrna in the same space. The brig proceeded from Smyrna to Constantinople, thence up the Bosphorus and the Black Sea to Odessa, being the *first American vessel* that ever reached that place or displayed the "star spangled banner" in that remote sea.

Experiments relative to the adaptation of the climate and soil of South Carolina to the cultivation of the Sugar Cane, have resulted very favorably at Cheraw, in that State. Similar experiments in the vicinity of Mobile have also been attended with flattering results.

The National Intelligencer, with its usual courtesy, candor and ability, is reviewing the doctrines of the new School of Nullifiers, and tracing them out to their consequences. The patriot sees ground for alarm, in the openness, boldness and pertinacity with which these doctrines are urged—in the array of distinguished names and distinguished talents enlisted in their behalf—in the fact that Judges of the U. S. Courts are becoming tainted with them—in the growing discontent and threatening posture of the South—and last, tho' not least, in the indications, too plain to be overlooked or concealed, that the present administration is identifying itself with the support of these fatal delusions! The President has already given an example of his disregard of the laws, and of his determination to *nullify* them when *he* thinks proper, in the notorious case of the Indians. We hope our readers will take a calm survey of these and other signs of the times. *Fredonian.*

The last number of Mr. Niles' Register contains a notice of a new manufacture, called Beaverteens, made out of American cotton, for the use of hard working men—the quality and price of which, says he, may cause some to "feel a little red"—to blush, if blush they can, who have so feelingly spoken about "taxing the poor" for the benefit of overgrown capitalists, and so forth.—These goods are so twisted and lapped and worked together, that the costly power looms in which they are woven, make only about four yards a day.—They feel like a skin, and will wear as long as the humblest labourer can desire that they should do.

By the latest news from Colombia, says the New York Journal of Commerce, it appears that a revolution, not attended with bloodshed, had taken place in Carthagena, and in the Province of Socorro, in favor of Bolivar, and that a regiment of the Callao division had entered Bogota in triumph, after a successful engagement in its environs with a body of troops which had remained faithful to the government.—The object of this movement was not to depose the President Mosquera, but to expel some of his ministers who had become odious to the people, on account of their connexion with the plot to murder Bolivar in 1828, and a suspicion of their privity to the assassination of Gen. Sucre. Mosquera was still at the head of the government and Bolivar Chief of the army, and a few days, it was expected, would show whether the latter intends acting in conjunction with the former or again placing himself at the head of the Republic.

The Present and Future.—We have been informed, by one of the proprietors, that the Union Line of Stages, which run between this city and Baltimore, have carried upwards of *thirteen thousand* passengers in the last six months! During which time an opposition line has been constantly upon the road, which has probably carried from six to eight thousand, in addition to the above—making an aggregate of about *twenty thousand* travellers upon this route, from April to October of the present year. During the same period, two splendid steam-boats were constantly plying between the two cities, carrying many passengers.

We have heard it said that a *Rail Road* between Washington and Baltimore will be commenced in May next Should this be undertaken and completed by the time our great Western canal reaches Cumberland, can any one predict, without being set down as a madman, the immense increase and future amount of travel, from the North and East, by the way of the Baltimore and Washington Rail Road and Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to the Western World—*Washington City Statesman.*

The *bijouterie* of His Most Gracious Majesty, George the Fourth, consisting of snuff box, rings, &c. have been valued since his death, by eminent goldsmiths, at two hundred and five thousand pounds sterling, or about one million of dollars The goldsmiths offered to take the articles at this valuation, but his Majesty, King William the Fourth, wishes to keep the playthings for his own use. Justly was it said by Milton, "that the trappings of monarchy would support a republic."

CELEBRATED BUILDINGS.

THE U. S. CAPITOL is the largest and most splendid building in the United States. The length of the front is 362 feet. The whole cost is estimated at three millions of dollars. It is encompassed by an iron railing which encloses about 20 acres of ground. The Senate and Representative chambers are very elegantly finished and decorated. The building is of white freestone.

The building in the United States which ranks next to the Capitol, is the New-York City Hall, which is of white marble in front, and red free-stone in the rear. It was near ten years in erecting and cost $500,000. It is 216 feet long and 105 feet wide, and occupies 22,896 square feet of ground.

The U. S. bank at Philadelphia is also a beautiful classic building, and is justly admired by all who see it

But these edifices, splendid as they are, sink in comparison with the magnificent buildings of Europe Of these, the first perhaps is the Cathedral of St. Peter's at Rome. It is 720 feet in length, 510 in breadth, and 500 in height to the top of the cross. It was begun in 1506, and finished in 1621, being 115 years in progress—and 18 successive Popes having been engaged in its construction—The whole expense of this mighty structure has been estimated at upwards of *fifty millions of dollars.* In the interior the spectator beholds a hall 600 feet long The dome rises to the height of 400 feet, and presents above, a vast arch, like a firmament. This dome is lighted on the 19th June every year by 6000 lamps.—Around the tomb of St. Peter are 112 lamps constantly burning.

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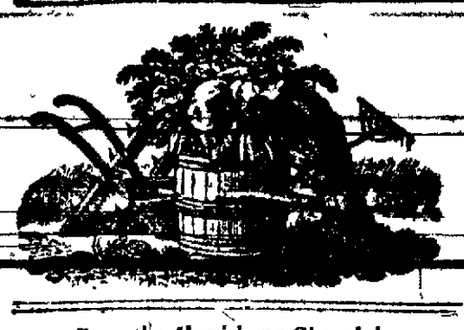


From the Harrisburg Chronicle.

LIME.—D. M'Clure, Esq. of Shippensburg, addressed a note to the editors of the West-Chester Village Record, asking information with regard to the use of lime Below will be found the reply, by the junior editor of that paper. The directions of Mr. Miner correspond with the practice in this neighborhood, where lime is coming into pretty general use among our farmers.

Mr. M'Clure, in his letter to the Messrs. Miner's, says—'this fall or summer I proposed to my farmer to burn a kiln on the farm, and try it on two or three fields, to which he agreed; but after enquiring amongst his neighbors, who told him he would ruin our land, and get not more than half crops, we gave it up for the present" Now this is exactly the prejudice every where, amongst those who have not tried lime.

In the heavy limestone soil of Cumberland county, there is no danger of injury from 120 bushels of lime upon an acre, nor from 60 upon any soil.

From the Village Record.

A proper dressing of lime per acre, is about forty bushels—a strong clay soil may receive double that quantity with advantage; the lighter loamy soils will be benefitted by thirty bushels to the acre My neighbor, Amos Hoopes, one of the best farmers in this vicinity, put last year on two fields 90 bushels to the acre Within the borough, I purchased, 6 years ago, 38 acres of land, 26 of which are *arable*: on the 26 acres, following the example and advice of experienced farmers, I put immediately 1300 bushels of lime. This at the Kiln, in the Valley, about six miles from home, cost 12½ cents per bushel, the price of hauling added, brought it to 17½ cents. The effects have been perfectly satisfactory.

On the subject of the mode of application, it may be proper to say, that the Lime, as taken from the Kiln, is placed in a heap convenient at once to the field and water, for the purpose of slacking, after which it is dropped on the land at suitable distances in heaps of about a bushel each, and then spread like manure. Experienced hands who can judge sufficiently well the quantity they distribute, often spread it from the tail of the cart.

On what crops, or in what state the land should be when lime can be best applied, there is less diversity of opinion than formerly. More and more, opinion is settling down, to that expressed by Mr. John Gheen, an excellent farmer on the Brandywine: "It is of less consequence what state your land is in, than the main chance—that is—PUT ON THE LIME FREELY." As a top dressing for grass its salutary effects are admitted; but the most usual mode, and that which I should recommend, will be found in the custom here, connected with the most approved manner of farming, which I subjoin.

A farm of 100 acres of cleared land is divided into seven or eight fields, for the purpose of pursuing a judicious rotation of crops, which is deemed indispensible. A field of clover sod is carefully turned down in the spring, as early as the frost will admit. On this field the dressing of lime is spread and well harrowed. Corn is then planted, taking care in laying out the furrows not to break the sod beneath. In preference to the plough, a hoe harrow is here in general use, for dressing the corn, and the sod is not broken at all, or not until the last dressing. As soon as the crop is ripe, the stalks are cut close to the ground and put up in shocks in the field to be husked at leisure; the stalks are hauled to the barn, and fed during the winter, to the cattle; much will be eaten, but the chief benefit, I imagine, is derived from their being trodden into the barn yard, and absorbing juices which otherwise evaporate or wash away and thus contributing to produce a large quantity of manure; the first object of every good farmer.

The next spring, while another clover field is managed in the same manner, the ground on which corn had grown is put in either with oats or barley.—When this crop is harvested, the ground is ploughed, and the chief manure of the barn yard drawn upon it. Twenty cart loads, for two horses, is deemed a good dressing; and this quantity, you must be aware, is only to be obtained by the best management. Spreading manure, ploughing a second time, sowing the wheat and applying six quarts of Timothy seed to the acre; and in the following March, six quarts of clover seed, are properly understood by you as well as by us. I may, however, remark that nearly double the quantity of grass seed formerly used is now sown and with manifest advantage. Supposing eight fields on the farm, you will see that one will be in Corn, one in Oats or Barley, one in Wheat, and five in grass, enabling the farmer to feed cattle for the market or to keep a dairy as may best suit his taste. The number of cattle kept, however, by increasing the quantity of manure, enables the farmer, by the aid of lime, rapidly to enrich his land, while at the same time he increases its products and consequent profits.

As a caution, permit me to say: expect no magical effects from lime; it will not operate suddenly like Plaster of Paris; but be assured it will give body and strength and fertility to your lands, and a few years experience will convince you that lime as a manure, is in the highest degree valuable.

CHARLES MINER.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

TO AGRICULTURALISTS.

The writer of this article has experienced the efficacy of slack lime, as a manure, on ground that was entirely worn out, producing nothing but five fingered leaves and weeds. The ground was tilled, and forty bushels was spread over it It was seeded with grain, and timothy and clover were sown at the same time. It yielded me a fine crop I mowed the same five years without adding any manure. The second manuring was still more efficacious, when sixty to eighty bushels were used.—Forty bushels is as much as ought to be used the first time. I know of a farm in New Jersey, in a limestone county, completely worn out. The most that could be obtained for it was fifteen dollars per acre. I presume the purchaser would not sell it for fifty dollars per acre. It is entirely renewed by lime, and it is a pleasure to look over it.

The advantage of using lime is, you insure to yourself a certain crop, unless the season is very unfavorable. Ground which has not yielded wheat for many years, now produces fine crops. In one instance, forty five bushels per acre has been produced this season. Your grain of every kind will be at least double, in many instances treble. Your pastures will be very abundant—you may double and treble your stock of cattle. If you have more pasture than you want, plough under your clover—it will mellow and very much enrich your ground. The farmer will then reap abundantly, and the old cry of poor crops will be silenced. A FARMER.

SPLENDID SCHEME!

THE TWENTY-SECOND CLASS OF THE

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

WILL BE DRAWN ON

Saturday the 4th of Dec.

Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000	51	do	100
1	do	15,000	51	do	90
1	do	10,000	51	do	80
1	do	5 000	51	do	70
1	do	4,010	102	do	60
10	do	1,000	102	do	50
10	do	600	102	do	40
10	do	500	204	do	30
10	do	400	1122	do	20
10	do	300	11475	do	10
29	do	200			

Tickets, $10, Halves, $5,

Other Shares in proportion.

☞Chances for all the above Prizes, to be had at

CLARKSON'S

HARDWARE STORE;

Where have been sold, within a few months,

1 *Prize of* **2,500 DOLLS.**
1 " **1,000** "
1 " **800** "
1 " **300** "

And a great many of

100, 50, 40, 30, 20, AND 10.

Gettysburg, Nov 23. td

Drawn Numbers in Class No. 21.

48 23 45 46 24 15 12 39 18 3

$1 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Huntington township, Adams county, on the evening of the 7th inst. an indented Apprentice to the Millering business, named BENJAMIN HANN, between 18 and 19 years of age, of small stature, proud and conceited. He took with him one new fur hat, a good cassinett coat and pantaloons, one twilled cotton roundabout and pantaloons, a pair of cord pantaloons, three good vests, two pair of shoes, shirts, stockings and cravats—He likewise took with him other clothing which was not his own. The public are cautioned against trusting or harboring said Apprentice, it being the second time he has eloped. He was bound an Apprentice to the Cabinet-making business in York, Pa. and ran away from his master's service there sometime in September, 1829.

Whoever returns said runaway, shall have the above Reward, but no charges.

JOSEPH WIERMAN.

Nov. 16. 3t

SHOEMAKERS,

CALL AT

CLARKSON'S,

And see a very handsome and large Assortment of the Newest Fashionable

LASTS,

JUST RECEIVED.

Nov. 23. tf

FOR RENT,

THE

BERMUDIAN CREEK

Woollen Factory,

NOW in possession of WM. ELLIS, situated in Huntington township, Adams county, about 3 miles south of Petersburg, (York Springs.) Attached to the above Establishment is about

200 Acres of Land;

with plenty of Fruit Trees, both Apple and Peach. The Machinery is in good order, and will suit for either MANUFACTURING, or common Country FULLING and WOOL CARDING.

☞A good workman can have a generous bargain of the above, by applying to the Subscriber, living in Petersburg, York Springs.

THOMAS STEPHENS,

Ex'r in part of J. Stephens, dec'd.

Nov. 23. tf

Farms for Sale.

WILL be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Friday the 10th day of December next*, on the premises,

A FARM,

Situate in Straban township, Adams county, 3 miles from Gettysburg, on the road to Hunters-Town, containing 220 ACRES, more or less—the improvements on which are a

Log House, Log Barn,

a well near the door, and an Orchard.

ALSO,

On Saturday the 11th of December next,

On the premises,

A FARM,

Situate in Straban township, Adams county, about 6 miles from Gettysburg, on the Turnpike Road to York, containing 200 ACRES, more or less—the improvements on which are a two-story

Log House, good Barn,

a well of water near the door, &c.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M on each day, when attendance will be given, and the terms made known, by

CORNELIUS LOTT.

Executor of George Bercaw, dec'd.

Nov 9. ts

☞If the above Farms are not sold on said days, they will be RENTED, by Public Vendue.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, Executor of the Estate of *JAMES DOUGLASS*, deceased, Offers at Private Sale,

THE PLANTATION

of said deceased, situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Hugh M'Gaughy, John Stewart and others, containing

184 ACRES,

and allowance, of *PATENTED LAND*

The improvements are a

Log House, & Double

Log Barn. Any person wishing to purchase, will be shewn the premises, by WM. FERREE, living thereon, or by the subscriber. A good title will be given. For terms, apply to

WM. DOUGLASS, *Ex'r.*

Aug. 31. tf

Coopering.

JOHN FREYBURGER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he carries on the COOPERING BUSINESS, in all its various branches, at his Shop, in the West end of Middle street, Gettysburg; and is prepared to execute all work in his line, such as

Flour, Beer & Whiskey Barrels,

MEAT VESSELS, &c.

either of oak or white pine, with iron hoops or otherwise, and will repair old vessels of all kinds. His work shall be done with neatness and expedition, and on the most accommodating terms. He hopes to receive the patronage of the public.

Gettysburg, Nov. 9. 7t

NINTH SECTION OF THE ACT

INCORPORATING THE

Gettysburg Water Company.

SECTION 9. That any person who shall wilfully destroy, or injure in any manner, the Pipes, Aqueducts, Cisterns, Reservoirs, Hydrants, or any of them, or any of the Works of the said Company, erected, or to be erected, or shall corrupt, or otherwise render unwholesome, the stream of water, which shall be conveyed and brought through the Borough of Gettysburg by the said Company, shall, on being thereof convicted before any Justice of the Peace in and for the County of Adams, by the oath or affirmation of one or more credible witnesses, pay a Fine not exceeding Twenty Dollars—one half to the use of the Poor of the said County, and the other half to the informer; and shall, moreover, remain liable for all damages to the Company.

Fresh Goods.

J. B. DANNER,

HAS just returned from the City with a fresh supply of GOODS, suitable to the season, embracing every

Dry Goods, Groceries, China, Glass, & Queensware,

&c. &c. &c.

which, from the advantageous terms on which they were purchased, he will be enabled to sell as low or lower than any other establishment in the country ☞He invites the public to call and examine his goods.

Gettysburg, Nov. 9. tf

Sheriff's Sales.

IN pursuance of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Saturday the 18th of December next*, at 12 o'clock, M. at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, the following *REAL ESTATE*, viz.

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Jesse D Newman, Jacob Hartman and others, containing 15 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a two-story

Log Dwelling-house,

with a well of water at the door, a double Log Barn, with an Orchard.—Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of *James Collins*

ALSO,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Hamiltonban township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Robert Douglass, David Snyder and others, containing 10 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a one-story

Log Dwelling-house,

Log Spring-house, and an Orchard.—Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of *George Thornton*, deceased.

WM. S. COBEAN, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Nov. 23, 1830 ts

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN,

TO all Legatees, Creditors and other persons concerned, that the Administration Accounts of the Estates of the deceased persons hereafter named, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on *Tuesday the 28th day of December next*, to wit:

The account of Jacob Ernst, Esq. Administrator of the Estate of Joseph Harman, deceased.

The account of Peter Lowbaugh, surviving Executor of the Estate of Andrew Lowbaugh, deceased.

The account of James M'Cosh, Administrator de bonis non of the Estate of James Walker, deceased

The account of Moses Senft, Administrator of the Estate of Elizabeth Miller, deceased.

The account of Jacob Ehrehart, Administrator of the Estate of John Ehrhart, deceased.

The account of George Guinn, Executor of the Estate of David Horner, deceased.

The account of James Black, one of the Administrators of the Estate of William Hamilton, deceased.

The account of Isaac Treat, Administrator of the Estate of Samuel Jacobs, deceased.

The account of John Plum and Michael Plum, Administrators of the Estate of Adam Plum, deceased.

The account of Abraham Geise, Administrator of the Estate of Peter Piper, deceased.

The account of Moses M'Ilvain, Administrator of the Estate of Andrew M'Ilvain, deceased.

ALSO,

The account of Geo Trostle, Guardian of Euphemia Helm; and

The account of Geo. Trostle, Guardian of Elias Helm.

JOHN B. CLARK, *Reg'r.*

Register's Office, Gettysburg, Nov. 23, 1830 5t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of SAMUEL JACOBS, Jr. late of Berlin, Adams county, deceased, are desired to discharge the same without delay; and those who have claims against said Estate, are requested to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

ISAAC TREAT, *Adm'r*

Nov. 23. 4t

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be Sold, on *Friday the 17th of December next*, at 2 o'clock, P. M. on the premises,

THE FARM

on which the Subscriber lives, consisting of

One Hundred Acres;

a good proportion of Meadow and of Timber-land—the Timber of an excellent quality. It will be sold for Cash, or in payments, as the purchaser may wish; the Subscriber has determined to sell. ROBERT S. GRIER.

Liberty township, Adams county, Nov. 16. ts

Dillsburg and Berlin TURNPIKE.

THE Commissioners give Notice, that Books will be opened to receive subscriptions for a TURNPIKE from Dillsburg, York county, to Berlin, Adams county, Pa. on the 15th day of December next, and to continue for 6 days, at the following places, viz.

At the house of Michael Hoover, in Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county; Martin Carl's, in Franklintown, York county; Joseph Carl's, in Abbottstown, Adams county; Joseph Miller's, in Berlin, Adams county; and at John Bair, jr.'s, in Hanover, York county.

ROBERT BRYSON, *Sec'y.*

Nov. 16. td

TAILORING.

THE Subscriber would take this method of returning his thanks to the Citizens of MILLERS-TOWN and its vicinity, for the encouragement he has received, and would inform them, that he has taken

Ward's System,

and is prepared to cut and make Garments in the best and most fashionable manner; and his terms will be accommodating. He therefore invites the people to call and try, as he flatters himself they shall not be disappointed.

HEZ'H. VAN ORSDEL.

Millers-Town, Nov. 2. tf

☞PRICES REDUCED

AT THE

Drug Warehouse,

No. 107, Market street below Third,

PHILADELPHIA.

JUST received, in addition to an extensive Stock of *Drugs and Medicines*, a supply of JERSEY WINDOW GLASS, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, 9 by 11, 9 by 12, 10 by 12, and the larger sizes, superior in quality to any heretofore bro't to this market for sale, for account, & at the prices of the manufacturer.

Also, an extensive assortment of VIALS & BOTTLES, embracing every variety, which will be sold by the printed price current of the manufacturer.

In the selection and preparation of *Medicines, Chemicals, &c.* the greatest care is observed to have them of the best quality, and they are accordingly *warranted genuine.*

Druggists, Storekeepers, and others, are respectfully invited to call, or address by letter

JOSHUA C. JENKINS,

Philadelphia.

10th mo. 19th, 1830. 6m

J. B. DANNER,

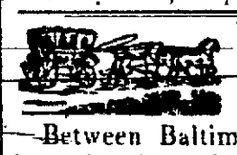
Still continues the

SILVER PLATING,

In all its various branches—and at as low a rate as any other man in the State. He is thankful for past favors; and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

☞Orders from a distance will be thankfully received, and attended to with promptness.

Gettysburg, Sept. 14. tf



The Line of STAGES

Between Baltimore and Chambersburg, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY (Mondays excepted.)

The Line of Stages between Gettysburg and Hagers-Town has again been resumed, and runs three times a week.

STOCKTON & STOKES.

April 20. tf

PROPOSALS.

For publishing a Weekly Newspaper, in the German Language, called

The Republican Statesman,

Or, PEOPLE'S REPORTER,

OF GETTYSBURG.

EDITED BY JOHN HERBST.

TO every German, who is acquainted with and loves his mother-tongue, the announcement of a weekly periodical, of an historical and political character, must be highly pleasing and desirable; and especially at the present time, when almost all Europe is in a state of agitation, for the purpose of obtaining that liberty, which we Americans, under the smiles of a kind Providence, enjoy. Whether they will accomplish their object, time alone can unfold. We, who are descendants of German ancestors, still feel—and will ever feel—a strong predilection in preserving our native tongue.

The most recent news of the day embracing America, Europe—nay, even of the whole world—shall be given in this paper, and presented to the reader in intelligible language.

With regard to political views, the Editor will strictly adhere to republican principles. The welfare of his country will be his constant aim; and it will ever be his desire to promote the same, by fair and honorable means.

He disclaims being a member of the Masonic fraternity, and never intends to attach himself to that institution; at the same time he feels it a duty to declare, that he never will persecute Masonry for political purposes—truth shall be his guide.

It is hoped that every one who loves the German language will support this paper, especially as the news of the day—will be published as early as in any other German paper, as the Editor will make copious translations from English papers.

CONDITIONS.

The Republican Statesman shall be printed weekly, with new type, on a medium sheet——

The annual price will be $1 25, if paid within six months; $1 50 will be charged if paid after that time.

No subscription can be discontinued until all arrearages are paid. No subscription is taken for a shorter period than a year, and a failure to discontinue, will be considered a new engagement

Advertisements will be published three times for one dollar per square; larger ones in proportion.

Gettysburg, Nov. 16.

☞*Subscriptions for the above Paper received at this Office.*